The New-York Times.

VOL. XI—NO. 3402. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1862. PRICE TWO CENTS.

IMPORTANT FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

Arrival of the Steamers North Star and and Roanoke.

Full Particulars of the Battle at Baton Rouge.

Our Correspondence and the Official Reports.

Complete Victory of the National Forces.

The Rebel Losses Estimated at Over a Thousand.

CONGRATULATORY ORDERS OF GEN. BUTLER

How the Rebel Ram Arkansas was Destroyed.

By the arrival of the steamers *North Star* and *Roanoke* we have intelligence from New-Orleans to Aug. 10.

The action at Baton Rouge terminated in the complete victory of the National forces, which fought with desperate bravery against overwhelming numbers.

The following extract from a letter, written by a National surgeon, gives a summary of the circumstances of the attack:

"From 5,000 to 10,000 rebels, under Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, attacked about 3,000 Union soldiers, stationed on the outskirts of Baton Rouge, at 4 A. M., on Tuesday, Aug. 5.

The fight lasted until 10 o'clock, when the rebels were badly repulsed and retreated in a rout. Gen. WILLIAMS was shot through the heart while rallying his right wing, which was being driven in by superior numbers.

The Vermont Regiment behaved badly, except its officers. The Colonel was killed. The Twenty-first Indiana, Thirtieth Massachusetts, Ninth Connecticut, and Fourth Wisconsin, did most of the fighting, and nobly too.

Lieut.-Col. KEITH, of the Twenty-first Indiana, was wounded through the right shoulder. Adjt. HOWE, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, was shot through both legs; many have to lose one by amputation. Lieut. NORCROSS, from Lowel, of the Thirtieth Massachusetts, arose from his sick bed, and joined his Company in the thickest of the fight, and with his own hands saved one field-piece, about to be taken by the rebels. Many of our officers are wounded, and our total loss in killed, wounded and missing, (as yet not accurately known,) probably 300 will cover all.

The rebel loss is very great, as witnessed by myself. I saw 63 dead rebels in one small corn-field.

The rebel wounded report Gen. BRECKINRIDGE with loss of right arm, Gen. RUGGLES killed, Gen. CLARK taken prisoner and wounded. Col. ALLEN prisoner, and fatally wounded; also, Capt. CHUNN. Gen. LOVELL is reported killed, but it is probably his brother, as the General is thought to be in Richmond. One rebel told me, as I was amputating his leg, that the rebels lost nearly 800, which I think is nearly correct.

BRECKINRIDGE sent a flag of truce for permission to bury his dead.

NIMS' Battery saved the day, when two-thirds of its members were on the sick list.

The gunboats *Essex*, *Cayuga*, *Kineo* and *Katahdin* attacked the ram *Arkansas* on the morning of the 6th, when she skedaddled into the banks. Her officers and crew ran, and in a few moments after she blew up.

The Secesh in Baton Rouge fired from their houses on our wounded as they were being brought in, consequently their houses were pulled down. BRECKINRIDGE made a speech to his men the morning of the fight, and promised to have his band playing in the State House by 9 o'clock, A. M.

Dr. BUFFINGTON, a rebel surgeon, told his nigger, "JACK," that if they got separated during the fight, to go directly to the State House, for he would surely be there by 9 o'clock. The "dark" kept the appointment but the Doctor did not.

As the *Lewis Whitman* was coming down from Baton Rouge on the morning of Aug. 6, with the remains of Gen. WILLIAMS, and with forty-two of the National soldiers who had been wounded, and three of the Confederates, she came into collision with the gunboat *Oneida*, and almost immediately sank. Gen. WILLIAMS' body floated off the sinking vessel, and was recovered by the gunboat *Panola*. Thirty-eight of the wounded soldiers, and three of the body-guard of six which accompanied Gen. WILLIAMS' remains, were saved. The Captain and crew of the *Whitman* were ironed and taken to New-Orleans, as they were suspected of having caused the collision.

From our Special Correspondent.

BATON ROUGE, Thursday, Aug. 7, 1862.

We have never been, since we occupied this place, without the general rumor that the Confederates were on the point of retaking the city, but it was not until about the 1st of the month that I felt assured that an attack was imminent. So far as the citizens of the town are concerned, there was nothing in their conduct to a superficial observer to lead one to suppose they anticipated any unusual circumstance, but subsequent reflection satisfies me that many citizens knew that the enemy was advancing' and this idea is confirmed by the fact that, among the dead were found some of the townspeople who attended the evening parade of our soldiers that took place the day before the battle, and many of these very traitors were, in some instances, our warmest "Union friends!" associating freely with the officers and soldiers, affecting friendship only to betray our ill-placed confidence; a repetition of treachery common from the Potomac to the Rio Grande. The attack of the enemy was no doubt induced by representation of citizens of the town, that our troops were mostly sick and disabled, and that there would be no difficulty in its capture. It was citizens who acted as spies, and upon the citizens of this ill-fated place must fall a heavy punishment.

To form some idea of the battle, it is necessary to understand the character of the ground. Baton Rouge is situated upon the first high bluff to be met with on the Mississippi River banks from its mouth. Here, some thirty feet above high water, is a plateau that extends back, in more or less width, to the mainland, thereby relieving the town of the usual surrounding of swampy marsh. For this reason it is easily approached, and, compared with New-Orleans, perfectly defenceless. There are two roads that approach the town, both leading from populous communities—one from the direction of Camp Moore, sixty miles distant; the other, the highway that passes through St. Trainsville, Woodville and Natchez, the wealthiest and most populous part, indeed, of the State of Mississippi. The town itself lies along the bank of the river, the upper side bounded by the United States garrison and arsenal buildings; outside of the built-up streets, you of course keep on the level and unoccupied land, pass the strong buildings occupied by the penitentiary, and then come to a mixture of open field and groops of forest trees. Here, three-quarters of a mile or more from the village, comes in the road from the north, which takes a short turn and runs into the city. To the right again and at an obtuse angle, comes in the road that leads to Camp Moore. Strange as it may appear, neither at the junction of these two roads, or anywhere else, had been erected the slightest attempt at a fortification. Some trees had been cut down by our soldiers, to give a general view of the field, but that is a kind of "engineering" that is equally advantageous to both sides.

In the open space and furthest in the advance was encamped the Twenty-first Indiana; then scattered around them in favorable locations were the Fourteenth Maine, the Seventh Vermont, and Sixth Battery, Capt. EVERETT. The remainder of the force—the Thirtieth Massachusetts was at the State House, the Fourth Wisconsin was in the Arsenal, and the Ninth Connecticut was in the Barracks; the Sixth Michigan was on the extreme right of what was called the river road. Of all these regiments there were not more than twenty-five hundred perfectly effective men.

The night of the 4th was warm and sultry, and an unusual amount of fog rested on the landscape—things which were favorable for a successful attack. About sundown, in anticipation of an attack, the line of battle was formed as follows:

The Fourth Wisconsin on the extreme left with two pieces of artillery; the Ninth Connecticut was on the right of the Fourth Wisconsin with four pieces of artillery, all of MANNING'S Battery; next came the Fourteenth Maine, then the Twenty-first Indiana, posted in the woods near the Magnolia Cemetery, with four pieces of EVERETT'S Battery, under the command of Lieut. CORRUTH. The Indiana Battery of two pieces came to the support of Lieut. CORRUTH after the battle commenced. Next came the Sixth Michigan, on the right of the Magnolia Cemetery, their left supporting two pieces of EVERETT'S Battery. The Seventh Vermont was posted in the rear of the Indianians, the Thirtieth Massachusetts came next, coming nearest the town, supporting NIMS' Battery.

In this disposition, with the town in the rear, our troops remained all night. It is said Gen. WILLIAMS chivalrously abandoned the advantages of the houses to save the innocent women and children, who would otherwise have been involved in the horrors of the battle. Knowing of course that at any time the struggle might commence, the terror-stricken people, in many instances, fled the town, but the majority of the women and children went under the protection of the banks of the river, and there remained.

About 4 o'clock in the morning, the fog resting heavily on the landscape, the enemy was heard approaching, not along the road, but across the fields, in this way avoiding our scouts, and giving only time for one or two of our pickets to fire ere the enemy approached at double quick time, and in a few minutes after the alarm was given the action became general.

The enemy evidently well manœuvered, and in vastly superior numbers concentrated its fire on our centre, the Indiana regiment, which regiment nobly contested every inch of ground, until, with the Fourteenth Maine, they were forced beyond their camps a distance of a hundred rods. This brought the enemy into not only these, but that of the Seventh Vermont, which were taken possession of with yells, and instantly plundered and burnt. In this repulse our troops lost one piece of EVERETT'S Battery. The Sixth Michigan and its artillery now opened on the Indiana camp, occupied by the enemy. In the meantime the Indianians rallied, and, after a severe and brilliant contest, retook their camp and the piece of artillery. Gen. WILLIAMS, who had been on the field from the commencement of the action, everywhere in the thickest of the fight, headed the charge of the Sixth Michigan and Twenty-first Indiana, remarking that he relied upon them to save the day. He saw the enemy retreat, and at that instant fell from his horse shot through the breast. As he was being carried off he noticed some troops in the rear, when he raised his arm, and, though dying, said: "Follow the example of those troops fighting in front, and the day is ours."

The enemy, after being repulsed at the Indiana Camp, gallantly charged on the Sixth Michigan, killing all the horses of one piece of the Fourth Battery, which the Michiganders defended at the point of the bayonet, they fighting the enemy within ten or fifteen feet of each other. The piece was finally drawn off by hand, by one company of the Michigan, who grounded arms to accomplish the work, their comrades guarding these temporarily abandoned weapons until their owners returned, which feats were greeted with cheers. As the piece of artillery was being drawn off, the enemy attempted to scale a high picket fence to flank our troops. This movement was for some time contested by Company I, of the Sixth Michigan, who deployed along the fence, and in so doing, actually put their muskets through the openings in the pickets, and fired through, the enemy returning the fire in the same way. This murderous and close conflict was carried on until the enemy, a Kentucky regiment, tore off the pickets and made the fire so warm, the company had to fall back on the regiment, which in turn drove back the Kentuckians.

In little less than an hour after the centre was engaged, a force of the enemy was discovered approaching the right, which was held by Company A and F, Sixth Michigan, and two pieces of artillery, Company B being deployed as skirmishers to prevent a flank movement of the enemy. As the enemy approached they were mistaken for our own troops, and consequently reserved their fire until they were within fifty paces, when they were discovered to be two regiments, afterwards known to be the Fourth and Sixth Louisiana. At this moment the action became fearful, the enemy opened a murderous fire, and charged upon the pieces. One gun the enemy captured, the other was dragged away. Our small force of infantry was obliged to fall back to a ditch, and small piece of timber, where they rallied, and opened in return a most destructive fire, killing every man that attempted to carry off the piece they had captured. A color-bearer of the Fourth Louisiana rushed out and called on his men to rally to the flag, when he was killed; no less than four color-bearers were killed in succession while attempting to raise the rebel standard. At the critical moment, Company B, Sixth Michigan, employed as skirmishers, then rallied, and with a tremendous yell reinforced their comrades in the ditch. At this moment the enemy were falling literally like leaves, and becoming panic-stricken, the whole line suddenly retreated, abandoning their flag, the piece of artillery, and a number of prisoners.

During these conflicts the other arms of the service were not idle. NIMS' battery, supported by the Thirtieth Massachusetts, was charged no less than three successive times, and each time the enemy was repulsed with great slaughter, the canister and grape actually making great lanes in the ranks of the enemy. The rebels, in fact, never could get near the battery; the men worked it as cooly as if engaged in an evening parade; and when this battery was not immediately engaged in defending itself, it was occupied in throwing percussion shell into the enemy all over the field wherever the commanding officer found a good opening. It is impossible to particularize the conduct of all the batteries; they did most excellent service, Lieut. EVERETT'S Battery particularly distinguishing itself.

The battle had now raged from 4 to 9 o'clock, five hours. All this time was occupied in constant fighting, artillery and musketry mingling in one continued din. One company of the Indiana regiment, who purchased with their own money their arms, the Morrell rifle, fired between seventy and eighty rounds each, when in no case those who used the ordinary Government arm fired more than thirty or forty rounds. In this five hours of fearful work, our men fought with the hot burning sun in their faces, giving the enemy an immense advantage. The artillery of the rebels, some fifteen pieces, did very little damage; it was badly wrought, was never in good position, and the shot, with few exceptions, was solid; not more than two or three men were killed by the artillery. Col. DUDLEY commanded the right wing, where much of the hardest fighting was done, and took entire command after Gen. WILLIAMS fell, which was about 7 o'clock. The fall of the Commanding General created, of course, some little confusion in his immediate vicinity, but Col. DUDLEY rode to the spot and shouted out, "Boys, keep a stiff upper lip, the day will soon be ours." As soon as the enemy were repulsed, Col. DUDLEY drew in his lines, so as to give the gunboats a chance to assist in the engagement, which movement was done in a splendid manner. Expecting every moment to be charged by the enemy, he posted his batteries so as to support the infantry as they fell back, who in turn supported the batteries as they retired.

While the general action was going on, Lieut. CRAIG, Sixth Michigan, and Mr. DAVIS, of the *Kenso*, United States gunboat No. 3, were on the tower of the State House to signalize the gunboats. The *Kenso* threw two shells, but it was found that our lines were so far out that it endangered our own men. The *Essex* and *Sumter*, during the action, however, very efficiently shelled the woods, where it was supposed the enemy was forming to turn our left. After the lines were drawn in, the gunboats Nos. 3 and 8 shelled the woods in front, which ended any possible advance of the enemy. An hour might have elapsed when our troops were surprised at the appearance of a white flag, accompanied by two persons. It was met some distance beyond our lines, and was directed to the proper officer. The note to me was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS CONFEDERATE FORCES IN THE FIELD,
NEAR BATON ROUGE, Aug. 6, 1862.

To the Commanding Officer of the United States Forces, Baton Rouge, La.:

I have sent Maj. DEBAUER with a flag of truce, with the request that he will be allowed to attend to the burial of our dead who may have been left within your lines. Maj. HAYNES accompanying, desires to communicate with Brig.-Gen. CHARLES CLARKE, that he may supply him with money and clothing, and such articles as may contribute to his comfort.

Respectfully, Sir, your obedient servant,
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
Major-General Commanding.

About ten minutes was consumed, in which time "the flag" was dismissed, with the following answer:

HEADQUARTERS UNITED STATES FORCES,
BATON ROUGE, La., Aug. 6, 1862.

GENERAL: In reply to your communication of this morning, under a flag of truce, I have the honor to say that we are now engaged in the burial of your dead within our lines, and that we shall soon finish the now nearly accomplished work. Gen. CLARKE and his Aid-de-Camp, Lieut. BERGER, have surrendered themselves as prisoners of war, and are being cared for by our surgeons. A friend of Gen. CLARKE, from this city, will attend to his pecuniary wants.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. W. CAHILL, Colonel Commanding.
Major-Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, Commander Confedrate Forces

Many of our men insist upon it that the enemy approached bearing the Stars and Stripes, and that it was by this ruse that Gen. WILLIAMS lost his life. It is certainly very singular that at this critical time the enemy should ask the favor of having an officer high in command see the captured Gen. CLARKE. The reply which was returned does honor to the patriotism of Col. CAHILL, and to his sagacity. The flag of truce was either to communicate information to captured rebel prisoners, or gain information regarding our disposition and power of repelling another attack.

Night finally came on, though it was as bright as day from the full moonlight, when the *Kenco* and *Cayuga* commenced shelling the woods in the rear and north of the town, which was now filled with the rebels; they had evidently come back. Early in the morning, a reconnoissance, made by two officers beyond our pickets, failed to discover any signs of the enemy, though the negroes said they had moved so as to come opposite the ram, which was still visible on the opposite side of the river. While these were "prospecting," some of our soldiers brought in Lieut. YERGER and the Doctor belonging Gen. CLARKE'S Staff, having yielded themselves prisoners of war, for the sake of attending to Gen. CLARKE'S personal wants. These gentlemen are paroled. Lieut. YERGER, who knew one of the American officers, has been quite communicative. He said it was the intention of the rebels to open the fight with the ram, the land forces meanwhile to carry the town by storm. He regarded the *Arkansas* as invincible. Heavy firing, while this conversation was going on, was heard up the river. Col. CAHILL and Staff mounted their horses and rode to the redoubt near the arsenal, which commanded the river, where they saw the *Essex* pouring broadsides into something round the point, the *Cayuga* lying idly off the point. Soon, a small boat was seen to put off from the *Cayuga*, bearing down the river. One of the Staff rode up the banks of the river and met the boat, and received a communication from the officer on board, that Com. PORTER had engaged the ram, crippled her and set her on fire, and that the crew had taken to the woods. Col. CAHILL then ordered his aid to ride along our lines and announce the fact to the different regiments, which called forth a response that made the welkin ring. Nothing more occurred of exciting interest that day, the remainder being occupied by the burial of the dead. Toward evening BRECKINRIDGE sent in a second flag of truce, desiring the privilege of burying his dead *within our lines*, an acknowledgment of defeat. Capt. CAHILL promptly replied, that his soldiers had been already engaged in the work, and that he preferred to complete the labor he had begun.

About 11 o'clock at night a rocket was fired at BIRD'S plantation on the lower road, which was answered by two on the Bayou Sara road; simultaneously with that a house was set on fire in the town. All these things were deemed signals indicating an attack. Our troops again found themselves in battle array, while the shelling from the gunboats was renewed on both flanks—the *Cayuga* moving up and down past the city, shelling every spot where the Secessionists were known to have been. As there was no attack made, it was subsequently believed that these signals were for retreat and not for advance. The morning of Thursday was signalized by the arrival of Col. PAYNE from New-Orleans, who, as senior officer, took command; he was accompanied up the Mississippi by the flag-ship *Hartford*, Commodore FARRAGUT, *Brooklyn*, and several gunboats. A contraband also come to town, who stated that the rebel army had retreated beyond the Comite, on their way to Camp Moore.

The force of the enemy consisted of probably twelve skeleton regiments, ranging from six to ten thousand men, commanded by Major-Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, and two Brigadiers, one of which, probably mortally wounded, is now a prisoner of war in our hands. They were Mississippi regiments, two Alabama regiments, one Tennessee, two Louisiana, and one Kentucky regiment, many of them veterans of Shiloh and Corinth. Although there were comparatively so few men, the regiments considered, I was apparent in the action, that the entire number of officers demanded were on the ground, many of whom fell on the field, their dress in many cases negro clothing, scarcely making them when dead distinguishable from the file which lay around.

Throughout the action, our men were in the very best of spirits. After repulsing the enemy and waiting for another charge, they amused themselves with making jests of mistakes, and telling amusing incidents. Remarks like the following could be heard: "Now, boys, we give it to them that last time, but it ain't a patching to the way we have got to give it to them when the varmints come back." In fact, they seemed to feel as if the whole affair was a holiday frolic. One of the most significant facts developed of the demoralizing effects of lying still in camp was shown in the fact, that after the battle began, *a large number of the patients in the hospitals got off their beds and hastened to the field*. The excitement roused the sinking energies and paved the way to returning health.

The moment the new line was formed, volunteers regardless of the possibility of an attack from the enemy, went out on the field and commenced bringing in their wounded companions. The dead and wounded were in heaps, and this was particularly the case in the Indiana and Vermont camps, and in the cemetery where the enemy fought behind the tomb-stones, and also where the fence fight was so fearfully carried on. The field was literally covered with the dead where NIMS' Battery had play. On the right, where the three companies of the Sixth Michigan were stationed, the enemy left 20 of their dead in their failure to capture a piece of our artillery.

On the 6th we commenced burying our dead. The number is supposed to be about eighty killed outright, but as they were brought in by friends and decently interred, the number can only be obtained from the official record. On the 6th some forty of the enemy were buried, one the 7th about one hundred and seventy, and our scouts reported that the dead were scattered along the road for five miles—wounded men who had died in their attempt to retreat. The woods were still to be searched—the *Essex* may possibly have made great havoc.

The enemy's force, commanded by Major-Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, and Brig.-Gens. RUGGLES and CLARKE, was composed of two Louisiana regiments, (the Fourth and Thirteenth,) two Mississippi regiments, two Tennessee regiments, one from Alabama and the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Kentucky Regiments—formed especially under the supervision of Gen. BRECKINRIDGE, and before the fight, with the other regiments not of Louisiana, stationed at Vicksburgh and Jackson. To which must be added a large force of irregulars or guerrillas, who, in the Mexican fashion, hung on the rear, to kill the wounded or rob one side or the other, as might be most convenient. The attacking force of the enemy was at least six thousand strong, while our forces never numbered more than two thousand at any time engaged in the action. So much for the imperfect details of one of the most brilliantly fought battles of this gigantic war.

The following is an under-estimate of the wounded in the battle of Baton Rouge:

Twenth-first Indiana	81	Seventh Vermont	15
Fourteenth Maine	70	Thirtieth Massachusetts	12
Fourth Wisconsin	10	Ninth Connecticut (Irish)	2
Sixth Michigan	25		

Among the officers killed and wounded were:

Indiana Regiment—Lieuts. Lathram and Seeley, killed; Lieut.-Col. Keath, Major Hays, Capts. Campbell, Grimsley and Kelton, Lieuts. Blaustead and Bryant, wounded.

Sixth Michigan—Capts. Soule and Bacon, Lieuts. Howell, Fassett and Russey, wounded.

Thirtieth Massachusetts—Capt. Keltey, killed; Lieuts. Howe and Johnson, severely wounded.

Seventh Vermont—Col. Roberts, killed.

DESTRUCTION OF THE RAM "ARKANSAS."

BATON ROUGE, Friday, Aug. 8, 1862.

On Tuesday afternoon many of the officers of the fleet came ashore, and meeting at the Hope with the heroes of the battle-field, there was a general congratulation upon the brilliant victory of the morning. Among the crowd was Commodore PORTER, who seemed to get quite inspired, and in a moment of enthusiasm, he remarked, "In the morning I mean to give my boys an early breakfast, and go up the river, and finish up the affair by the destruction of the ram." Upon the suggestion that he might want some assistance, the Commodore replied that "the ram was his pet, and he intended to take care of it himself." This talk was looked upon at the time as pleasantly playful, but subsequent events proved it to be serious, for on Wednesday morning, much to the surprise of the sailors in the fleet and the land lubbers ashore, the *Essex* was seen to leave her moorings before the town and steam up the river.

The *Arkansas*, about which so much was said in rebeldom, for she was deemed invulnerable, was intended to have annihilated our fleet at the same time that BRECKINRIDGE made a breakfast of our army; but the ram did not make her appearance in the fight, but for some unexplained reason, remained a few miles above the scene of its intended labors. On the morning of Wednesday, soon after the *Essex* got fairly under way, the *Arkansas* was discovered, much to the surprise of Commodore PORTER, coming down the river with great speed, as if intending to run plump into the *Essex*. Now, the *Essex* is "a good un," and "a tough un," but she is not fast, but, on the contrary, quite slow, and it seemed almost impossible so to manœuvre her that she should receive the shock in the strongest part of her hull. While the crew of the *Essex* was thus waiting in suspense, much to their relief, the ram turned at a right angle toward the shore, and wheeling round, backed into a little cove, protected by innumerable stumps of what were once cypress trees, and with her bow out, seemed to await attack.

This is precisely what Commodore PORTER desired. The *Essex* is square in front, with three large guns protruding out as bowsprits, and all her strength lies in her head. The *Essex* having everything her own way, took a favorable position, not more than four or five hundred yards distant, and opened with her bow guns. The ram replied with her guns, but from her position, with very little effect. Meantime the *Essex's* fire began to tell, for a rifle shot from the *Essex* struck the ram amidships, tearing up her sheathing, displaying a large white streak.

An opening presenting itself, the Commodore ordered one of his best gunners to fire one of his six-pounder PORTER'S "incendiary shells." The order was obeyed with precision; the shell was seen to strike and burst exactly at the spot it was aimed. In a few seconds a smoke was seen curling upward, coming from the interior of the vessel, and evident confusion was witnessed among the crew. Cables were got out to fasten the monster to the shore, and planters on horseback were seen hurriedly riding to and fro along the river bank. Presently, what appeared to be some of the officers, got ashore, and mounting horses, rode rapidly away. Meantime, the ram got loose from her moorings, and with a tall column of smoke issuing from her interior, floated out into the stream, the *Essex* all the while keeping up her attack, the ram occasionally replying. It was now evident that but a few persons had the vessel in charge, and that they were endeavoring to put out the fire. Her destruction now being certain, she was allowed to quietly go on with her self-destruction, which was finally accomplished, by her blowing up, worthily following in the wake of the *Manassas*, the *Louisiana* and the *Merrimac*, and, in the language of Com. PORTER'S official announcement of the fact to Com. FARRAGUT, "adding completeness to the victory, so brilliantly achieved the day before, by our brave army on land."

THE FUNERAL OF GEN. WILLIAMS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, Aug. 9.

On Tuesday night, about 10 o'clock, I was surprised at the more than usual number of orderlies that were passing by my hotel, which, by the way, is in the same street with Gen. BUTLER'S Headquarters. I had a suspicion that something was going on more than usual, but was still enough asleep to remain dozing in my room. When I got up in the morning I was saluted with the news that there had been a battle at Baton Rouge, that through the night the fleet had got ready to start up the river, and that Lieut. WEITZEL, of Gen. BUTLER'S Staff, with Col. PAYNE, Lieut.-Col CLARKE, Maj. BACON, and the officers under arrest, but now released, were going up the river. About eight o'clock the fleet of steamships and gunboats got under weigh, making a fine appearance. Of course there was great excitement throughout the city and an intense desire to hear from the "seat of war." The gunboat *Oneida*, which started for Baton Rouge on Wednesday, returned to the city on Thursday, bringing down the first authentic details we had of the battle, and also the remains of Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS, and a number of wounded soldiers and rebel prisoners. It seems that the steamer *Lewis Whitman* left Baton Rouge about three o'clock on Wednesday, and met the gunboat *Oneida* about fifty miles above the city, and although it was a clear moonlight night, ran into the *Oneida* and almost immediately sank. The *Whitman* had on board the body of Gen. WILLIAMS, attended by an escort of six of his body-guard, also forty-two wounded National and three Confederate soldiers. Thirty-eight of the wounded soldiers and three of the body guard were saved. The captain and pilot of the *Whitman* were brought to the city in irons on board the *Oneida*, both charged with sympathy with the rebels.

By a most remarkable incident, the body of Gen. WILLIAMS was discovered floating upon the plank upon which it was laid out, and was brought down to the city in the *Oneida*.

On Friday morning, the 7th of August, the funeral of Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS was attended by a magnificent military display and a large concourse of civilians. The body, on its arrival here, was at once embalmed, placed in an iron coffin and hermetically sealed, then again placed in a rosewood coffin, and the whole covered with the American flag. On the morning of the day of the funeral the remains were placed in the Mayor's parlor, City Hall, with a guard of honor. The *Delta* thus reports the proceedings:

"A little before 10 o'clock, Major-Gen. BUTLER and Staff, mounted on horseback, assembled before the City Hall. Among the Staff we noticed Capt. R. S. DAVIS, Provost-Marshal FRENCH, Major Jos. M. BELL, Provost-Judge; Col. SHAFFER and Col. TURNER, Capt. GEO. A. KENSEL, Capt. JOHN CLARK, Commissary of Subsistence; Lieut. WRIGHT and Lieut. A. F. PUFFER. We also noticed, among the officers present, Col. THOMAS and Lieut.-Col. BROWN, of the Eighth Vermont, and Lieut.-Col. WHELDEN and Major BACON, of the Thirty-first Massachusetts Regiment.

The navy was most fully represented. The accomplished Capt. MORRIS, Capt. PALMER and Capt. CROSBY, with some twenty other of the heroes of Forts Jackson and St. Phillip and Vicksburgh; Lieut. BUCHANAN, of the *New-London*, and a delegation of marine officers, attended, in full uniforms. Indeed, the honors paid the distinguished dead by the navy was most marked. Gallant sailors appreciate gallant soldiers, and we were not surprised that they attended the funeral of so brave a man as THOMAS WILLIAMS in numbers so full. A little after 10 o'clock the body was borne from the City Hall. The procession was led by the magnificent brass band of the Connecticut Thirteenth Regiment, playing an appropriate air.

Next came the Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment, Col. BIRGE, consisting of ten companies, well filled up, with colors draped in mourning, and arms reversed. Afterward came the Massachusetts Cavalry, Lieut. PERKINS commanding, and next THOMPSON'S full Battery, with the cannoniers on horseback. Immediately after was the coffin, borne on an artillery caisson, wrapped in the American flag, and attended by six orderlies sitting by the side of the remains. Following the caisson came the magnificent iron-gray charger of the deceased General, attended by his colored groom, and led by an orderly.

Next were some thirty carriages, containing, first, the Surveyor, Mr. DENNISON, and other civil officers of the port, Mr. FLANDERS, Col. THORPE, Col. BUTLER, and many prominent citizens; then, officers of the navy, and, lastly, members of the general Staff and Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, as chief mourners. The General and his Staff officers wore badges of mourning, and carried their arms reversed. The procession moved with slow and measured tread up St. Charles-street to Julia, thence to Carondelet, and along that street to Canal, and from there to Christ Church, at the intersection of Dauphine-street. An immense crowd of citizens assembled in front of the City Hall, and all along the line of the procession the galleries were lined with numerous spectators. Arrived in front of the church, the procession halted, and the body was borne in front of the altar, where the ministering Chaplain read the solemn service to the dead.

The ceremonies being concluded, the procession again took up the line of march, and the remains were conducted to the steamer *North Star*, for the purpose of being borne to the home of the deceased General, in the far-off North. Gen. WILLIAMS graduated at West Point in 1837. He served for some time in Florida. He was an Aid-de-Camp to Gen. SCOTT in the Mexican campaign, and his matchless valor won him high distinction. He afterward served on the Plains. Gen. WILLIAMS was about 45 years of age. A lovely wife—a daughter of Surgeon BAYLEY, in the United States Army—and two sons, survive him. His infant daughter died but a few days since."

A writer in the New-Orleans *Delta*, about Gen. WILLIAMS' personal qualities, says

"That he was a patriot of singular purity, no one questions who knew him. He often reviewed the rebellion, and wondered at the madness that contrived it. The conduct of such men as LEE, TWIGGS, BEAUREGARD, JOHNSTON and the traitorous host, filled him with amazement. Nothing so delighted him as to recall the old glory of the Republic, and to recount the deeds of valor of the little army and the little navy. He had his peculiarities, and perhaps men disliked him. The calumniators of WASHINGTON, and the slanderers of DANIEL WEBSTER and HENRY CLAY have a place in history. The President of the United States is not exempt from abuse. But the soldier is in his coffin, and there are those who will cherish his name and his virtues as long as memory serves them."

In October last, writing from Hatteras to a military friend, then in Boston, Gen. WILLIAMS said:

"How are you in these calamitous times, my friend—in these times of aberration and threatened disruption? In these times when men having waxed fat with prosperity, are become ungrateful, insolent, disloyal and rebellious? But, thank God, we are on the side of our country. 'Thrice is he armed who hath his quarrel just.' We can save the ship, though she leak. If there are breakers ahead, brave arms and stout hearts will take her through. Strange, this breaking up and scattering to the winds the most beneficent of political institutions—abused, indeed, sadly, but which have justly been the hope, the boast and pride of men. What next will come in this ever-changing world, to add its tale of sorrow and wreck to the long category of human passion and delusion? Well, as I say, we are on the side of our country."

This extract from his private correspondence gives us some inkling as to what manner of patriot and man he was. ESSEX.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

REPORT OF COL. T. W. CAHILL, OF THE SECOND CONNECTICUT.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND REGIMENT,
BATON ROUGE, Aug. 6, 1862.

CAPTAIN: I have the honor to report that an attack was made early yesterday morning by a Confederate force of about ten regiments, under command of Major-Gen. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, and that after a fight of four hours' duration and of great severity, the enemy were repulsed.

I regret to state that Brig.-Gen. WILLIAMS was killed on the field by a rifle ball through the chest. During the battle our forces were obliged to retire about a quarter of a mile from our original position, and the enemy were thus able to occupy temporarily the camps of the Twenty-first Indiana, Seventh Vermont and Fourteenth Maine regiments, and to destroy much of the baggage and camp equipage. They were, however, driven out; but our numbers being much lessened by sickness, and the men on the field being much exhausted by fatigue and heat, it was deemed inexpedient to pursue. I am unable as yet to give a report of our casualties, which, I am sorry to say, are considerable.

The enemy has retired several miles, and, from all I can learn, are still retiring. I am expecting it possible they may receive reinforcements, and am disposing my troops in the strongest positions. Our force engaged numbered less than 2,500; the enemy had at least 5,000, with twelve or fourteen field pieces, and some cavalry.

The ram *Arkansas* approached with the intention of engaging our gunboats, but grounded above the point, at a distance of about six miles, and to-day was engaged by the iron-clad *Essex* and destroyed.

Inclosed is a copy of a communication received by flag of truce from Maj.-Gen. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE, and my reply thereto. You will see by the letter that Brig.-Gen. CLARKE, and his aid-de-camp, have delivered themselves up as prisoners of war.

I have also fully seventy wounded prisoners, that were left on the field, also about thirty captured. I would like instructions as to the disposition you wish made of them. Some express a wish to be paroled.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
THOS. W. CAHILL, Col. Comm'g Post.

Capt. R. S. DAVIS, Assistant Adjutant-General, Headquarters Department of the Gulf.

REPORT OF LIEUT. WEITZEL.

Lieut. WEITZEL, Chief Engineer of the Department of the Gulf, visited Baton Rouge on Wednesday. The following is his report of the engagement:

HEADQUARTERS BATON ROUGE, Aug. 7, 1862.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your favor of yesterday. Your troops at this place have won a glorious victory. I do not consider that there is the least danger of an attack for the present, because one of the several reconnoitering parties sent out this morning, and which has returned, reports five abandoned caissons on the Greenwell Springs Road. We have sent out to bring them in. This indicates a hasty retreat on the part of the enemy. Our forces could not pursue. One-half of the men who left the hospitals to fight could not march a mile. The conduct of these men was magnificently glorious. The attack was undoubtedly made upon representations of rebels within our lines that our

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVAL OF THE HANSA.

Important Debate in the House of Lords on American Affairs.

The Times Strong Against Intervention.

LATEST ON THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

The King's Proclamation---Movements of Garibaldi.

How the Uprising is Regarded in England.

Designs of the French Fleet on the Pacific Coast.

Seizure of the Prince de Joinville's Letter.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 6th of August, arrived at this port yesterday. Her news has been mainly anticipated by telegraph, but our Lonhon files enable us to give extracts of interest.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent says: "A letter addressed by the Prince DE JOINVILLE to the Duke D'AUMALE, was sent to Paris to be lithographed. It contained no political allusions to France; it gave an account of the operations of the National army during the Prince's sojourn in America. The whole impression was seized by the authorities, for an infraction of the Ministerial circular, prohibiting the printing of any document emanating from a member of the ORLEANS family. Ninety-seven of the copies have found their way to England."

The Italian journals assert that the English squadron has received orders to act in concert with the French and Italian squadrons.

The *Patrie* announces that a French naval division will appear toward the beginning of November in the Gulf of California, and that the army will then march on Mexico. "It is important," it adds—

"That a demonstration should be made at that period, in order to watch the events of which the coast of Sonora and of California may be the theatre."

It may be observed that Sonora was the portion of territory said to have been ceded as a "material guarantee" to the Federal Government for the money to be advanced by it to Mexico, and against which the French Minister at Washington protested. This "demonstration" would indicate the possibility of more serious differences between France and the Federal States, which, indeed, most people anticipated from the expedition to Mexico.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARIS.

M. Persigny on Mediation by France, England and Russia—Proposed Mode of Procedure by these Powers—Real Feeling of the French Cabinet on the Question—Persigny's Friendship for the Secessionists—His Influence Over the Press—A Secessionist Laboratory—Emancipation a Condition of Recognition—The Orleans Princes and their Indirect Influence Against the Union Cause—The Mexican Question.

PARIS, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1862.

So many disquieting reports have been put in circulation within the last few days in regard to mediation and intervention in the United States that in the efforts made in various quarters to ascertain the origin of these reports, much light has been thrown on the subject. It appears to be certain that M. DE PERSIGNY declared a few days ago that France, England and Russia had come to terms on the subject of mediation, and that such an offer would soon be made at Washington. He even went so far as to indicate the mode of procedure. The offer was to be made simultaneously, but separately, and in the most amicable way. They were to recommend a cessation of hostilities, and the appointment of Commissioners from either side to meet and agree upon the terms of separation. If the Government of Washington should reject the offer, then France, taking the lead as she had done in Syria, Mexico and elsewhere, was to become the war party, and she would commence by recognizing the South. But both while offering mediation and recognizing the South, she was to protest to the United States that these were only peaceable acts, which need not necessarily bring a rupture. At the same time, however, she would make such a display of force in American waters as would prove to the United States that she was prepared for any emergency.

These statements of the Minister of the Interior naturally produced at first a good deal of alarm among Americans, for the great influence of M. DE PERSIGNY in the Government Councils is known to everybody. At the same moment the *Constitutionnel*, the organ of M. DE PERSIGNY, declared that the terms of a mediation were being prepared, and that the Government did not understand that either mediation or intervention meant war. To add to the sources of alarm, the telegraph announced from New-York that Gua

the honorable Minister is leading the Government in a direction fatal to its interests.

That the reader may understand better how this one Ministry should usurp all the news-giving power, I should state that the Bureau having charge of all printed matter—a Bureau which formerly belonged to the Police—enters now into the attributions of the Minister of the Interior. This Bureau, of which a most amiable and courtly gentleman, M. Imbaus, is Chief, is crowded every day by journalists, who come either by order to explain their published articles, or to obtain news and instructions; and from this Bureau, which is *Secrétaire et sycophante*, for M. Imbaus shares the opinions of his Chief, proceeds all the news which is published on the subject of mediation or intervention. How, then, can it be otherwise than that the Ministers are constantly kept in hot water on the subject?

But, however disinclined the other members of the Government may be to interfere in any way in the quarrel in the United States, it will not do for our Government to treat lightly the hostility of M. de Persigny. He is a power in this Government, and will exercise all his undoubted talent, and the influence to which he is fully entitled, to throw the French Government on the side of the Confederacy; and if there should be any relaxation at Washington, or too much delay in the prosecution of the war, it would not be surprising if he succeeded, by some means or other, in his object.

The Secessionists here, who naturally derive their news and their consolation from the Ministry of the Interior, are elated at the prospect of a recognition. But here is a nut they will find hard to crack. A leading editor of Paris, after a long conversation with a Cabinet officer on American affairs, published yesterday in his paper a strong article against mediation or recognition, and there laid it down as a fixed doctrine of the French Government, that *there could be no recognition of the Southern Confederacy until that Confederacy had guaranteed the abolition of Slavery.* This determination of the Government, the writer adds, cannot be changed, and since the new Confederacy boasts that Slavery is its corner-stone, and since Slavery is what it is fighting for, he does not see how there is any chance of a recognition either now or hereafter. So that the Confederacy is now brought to this extremity, and I ought to add that many persons believe the Southern agents are prepared to drink this last and bitterest cup rather than acknowledge the supremacy of the Government of Washington. We should then have presented to us the singular spectacle of the South abolishing Slavery in order to destroy the Union, and the North refusing to abolish Slavery in order to save the Union!

It is creeping out, little by little, that the presence of the Orleans Princes in the army of the United States was really a cause of estrangement to the French Government, and that the subject was regarded here in a still more serious light than in the United States or in England. In that view of the case, it was well, therefore, that other causes intervened to call the princes home, for there was no need of creating ill feeling on extraneous and collateral questions. The statement has just been made here, in the Press, that since the date of the conversion of the ministerial journals to secessionism corresponds to that of the entry of the Orleans Princes into the Staff of Gen. McClellan, that it was therefore legitimate to infer that this entry had something to do with that conversion; but the sympathy of the Minister of the Interior with the rebellion, and his control over the Press, is a much better explanation.

The Mexican Expedition is getting off as rapidly as possible. There is nothing new in regard to the design of the French, after they have taken the capital. It would still not be surprising if the party of moderation and of limited measures should prevail.

A subscription has been started here, and liberally signed, in aid of the Sanitary Commission on the Peninsula.

The Emperor is going to make a speech, on the 15th of August, to the diplomatic corps, on which occasion he is expected to refer to American, Mexican and Italian affairs. The announcement has caused great excitement. MALAKOFF.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND.

Important Rumors—England and France—England Does not Want War with America—France in Mexico—Cotton—A Glut of Gold—India and Lancashire—English Feeling About the War—Criticisms—The Volunteer System—A Conscription Necessary—Negro Volunteers—A Scattered Army.

London, Tuesday, Aug. 5, 1862.

We have plenty of rumors of mediation and recognition, but I cannot say whether well or ill-founded. It is said that the Emperor and the Czar have pressed so hard upon the British Government to join them in putting an end to the war, that Lord Palmerston has sent his private Secretary to Washington to tell President Lincoln that he cannot hold out against the pressure, and to advise him to anticipate European action by making, at once, the best terms he can with the South. You can judge, as well as I, of the truth of this rumor, but there is little doubt that Lord Palmerston is very much indisposed to act in the matter with "our noble ally." I think also that there can be little doubt that this indisposition to act with France has postponed intervention. There is no harmony of feeling or action between the French and English Governments. They are not together in Italy, in Mexico, in Egypt, in Syria, nor, if the truth were known, in China. England is jealous of France, and is exhausting her resources to place herself in a position in which she will no longer fear to break with her. Hence the immense sums being expended on ships and fortifications, and the encouragement given to the volunteer movement; and all this, as every one knows, is directed against France, and France alone. Lord Palmerston has been sustained at the head of the Government solely because he responds to public feeling in this one particular. The English people will never be satisfied until they can feel, not only safe from French invasion, but in a position to oppose France openly in the politics of Europe.

There is, as you see, nothing improbable in the story that the British Government wishes to avoid uniting with France in American intervention. France has far less to risk and lose in a war with America than England. France could not be greatly injured.—England would be almost destroyed. Add such a war to the cotton famine, drive her commerce from the seas, and it would be a blow to England, all but fatal. It is no wonder the Government is slow to risk such a war. It is no wonder that the matter was hushed up as often as it rose in Parliament. Even those who have the most bitter feeling toward the National Government, grumblingly concur in the necessity of peace.

You are aware that France is earnestly at war with Mexico. The resistance she has met with, and the disasters to the force at first dispatched, have roused the National pride, and an army is now leaving which will enter the ancient capital of the Montezumas. The French hold Tampico. Are you aware that it is not very far to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and that Texas was, not long since, Mexican? You know to what extent New-Orleans is French. There are sympathies of nationality and religion which coming events may bring into play. The Paris papers that urge intervention are of a semi-official character. It is said that the Orleans princes left the Army of the Potomac on account of the war with Mexico. Was it because they foresaw that this war would soon make France the ally of the Confederacy, or because they had private intimations that they might otherwise find themselves in an antagonistic position with a country it is their policy to conciliate, and which, in any case, they would never fight against?

There is nothing new respecting the cotton famine. Business is very dull. The suffering is great and increasing. Parliament has given but slight relief. Parliament can borrow money, or call for a rate in aid—that is, extend the burden to other parishes. There is such a glut of gold that the rate of interest has been reduced to two per cent. Here is money going a begging. What can be the state of business, when money brings only two per cent?

The cotton supply is hopeless. Lord Shaftesbury declares that there are six millions of bales in India, waiting to be sent for. But it don't come. The fact is, the Hindoos raise about this amount, and use it in their own manufactures. They do not raise it for exportation, and have but a small surplus, and that they will not send forward on speculation. The only cotton to be [illegible] from America. [illegible] immense capital to [illegible] will begin to [illegible] face of a probable competition from America. Here is the dead lock which paralyzes everybody. A month ago, Lancashire hoped to get cotton by the conquest or submission of the South. Now it is hard to say what they hope or expect. There are few sadder spectacles than the smokeless chimneys of the Lancashire towns, and the pale, helpless, hapless throng of starving people about them.

The general feeling here respecting the war, is one of suspense. As usual, every National repulse or disaster, and every Confederate success, is joyfully chronicled. Mr. Spence comes out in the *Times* with his triumphant "I told you so." Northern Generals are abused, and Southern Generals are lauded. If Gen. Butler were to visit London, he would be worse treated than Gen. Haynau. He is tried and condemned nightly at the Cider Cellars, before Chief Baron Nicholson. Gen. McClellan is severely criticised—but not more so than in New-York. It is not thought that Gen. Halleck has manifested, so far, the qualities necessary for a Commander-in-Chief, and the great want of the Government is thought to be first-class military leaders. These are the criticisms of the mild and moderate papers that sustain the Government in its policy of non-intervention. If you wish to see comments of a more fiercely bitter and impatient character, look for them in the two extremes of High Toryism and ultra Radicalism. You will find them in the *Herald*, or *John Bull*, or the *Advertiser* and *Dispatch*.

Nothing has produced a worse effect here, or been more discouraging to the lovers of the Union, than the large sums offered for volunteers. The price of an article indicates two things—its scarcity and its need. Washington, who served his country without pay, (have we any such Generals at the present time?) held that no soldier should expect more than his support. He owes his service and his life to his country. And now, after the liberal pay and bounties offered by the Government, we read of States and cities offering additional bounties, and even these are not sufficient to induce men to come forward when there is most urgent need. You have properly stated the alternative—it is a conscription which shall fall equally and fairly upon the whole community. In the nations of Continental Europe—France, Prussia, Austria, Russia—they do not wait for volunteers, nor allure men to the service by pay, bounties, and pensions. It is held that every able-bodied man of suitable age *is a soldier*, and is liable to be called upon to fight for his country. It is his simple duty, and he is called upon when needed. The reserve of the army is the entire population. In no other way can any country become a great military Power. The volunteer system is a reed that is sure to break when the pressure comes. It is the most ready when it is least needed, and is wanting in the greatest crisis. What is now needed, if not already adopted, is a general conscription—a levy *en masse*, which will furnish three or five hundred thousand, or a million, if needed. Furthermore, this great reserve should have been under drill for the last year, and ready to take the field whenever called upon. Then there would be no sudden call for 300,000 recruits, no noisy beating up for volunteers, no despairing offers of high and still higher prices for the men who were slow to come, and, when they have come, need six months' drill to make them efficient soldiers.

Pardon me a word more. I see that some of the papers advocate the employment of negroes to dig, and some to fight. No doubt they can be used, to some extent, in both capacities. But *they* will not volunteer to do either. Force alone will make the negro, as a rule, work in the trenches, or charge on the field of battle. The entire military system is, and must be, a rule of force. If the negroes are compelled to dig or fight, it is not ascertained which side could command the greatest number. The assumption that the great body of negroes in the South would volunteer to fight or dig against their present masters is a matter to be proven. My observation of the Southern negroes in tmeis past has not impressed me with the idea of their willing availability.

It is as well, in considering such a matter, to look the facts fully in the face. The negroes of the South are religious—after their fashion. A larger proportion of the whites in the South are church members, generally Methodists or Baptists, than in the North. The proportion of blacks is still larger. Their preachers have, naturally, a great influence over them, and they are everywhere, almost to a man, Secessionists. The negroes may be taken and made to work, or fight, but it will be found that the South will still have the advantage of controlling the greater number.

If the war is to be pressed on rapidly, without waiting for the new levies to be brought into a state of efficiency, the plan of scattering the forces—the famous anaconda plan—must of course be abandoned. If abandoned; or if armies are brought from one region to reinforce those of another, then the ground already gained must be given up. It may be well to open and keep open the Mississippi, and for that purpose to hold New-Orleans and the towns upon its banks; but where is the use of garrisons in the interior of Tennessee, or Alabama? If half a million of men are employed in holding positions, where is the force that must defeat the Southern armies? When the armies are defeated, there will be nothing to do but to take possession of the undefended territories. The system on which the war has been conducted would have long since exhausted any country but one of the most extraordinary resources.

These are the criticisms of both Europeans and Americans—of the friends of the Union, and of those mere spectators of the fight who care not which party may succeed, but would be glad if, in any way, the war were over.

A Confederate gunboat, the *Enrica*, fitted out at one of our southern ports, has got safely off. The *Tuscarora* failed to intercept her.

Parliament has adjourned. The Government barely escaped, and is too weak to resist a strong pressure. It will do what it must; and, if not in some way saved from the necessity, it *must* do what its great continental friend and ally demands that it shall do. That is the real situation. MONADNOCK.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN PARLIAMENT.

Debate in the House of Lords on a Motion for the Correspondence with the Rebel Commissioners.

On the 5th of August Lord Campbell rose to move for copies or extracts of any correspondence which her Majesty's Government had received from Mr. Mason, the Southern envoy, relating to the acknowledgment of the Confederate States of America by Great Britain. He said, as the Government had already laid before Parliament, in the first number of the papers on America, the dispatch of Col. Mann and Mr. Yancey, demanding the acknowledgment of the Southern Confederacy in 1861, and had also laid before Parliament a dispatch of Mr. Mason at the beginning of the present year on the blockade, there could be no technical objection to present any correspondence of a later period. *It was well known that the Southern envoys, both in London and in Paris, had recently demanded the acknowledgment of the States they represented, and of which the power to defend their capital against an invading force was in the last days of June triumphantly asserted.* In one sense, indeed, the paper would be useless; they could do little to enhance—so strong was it already—*the conviction which appeared to pervade society and Parliament that the war ought to end in separation of the Northern and the Southern Powers. It was not too much to say that no class or party in the country any longer desired to see the reconquest of the South and the reconstruction of the Union.* The unanimity might be traced to many different causes. It was owing in some measure to the seasonable flood of light which Mr. Spence, in his well-known work, had thrown upon the subject. It was owing in a still greater measure to the speech of the noble lord the Secretary for Foreign Affairs, on the 10th of March, *in which he told the world that separation was the issue of the struggle which he contemplated, and that at a period not distant from the time when he was speaking.* It was owing also to the labors of enlightened men in the House of Commons, of whom Mr. Gregory had been the most conspicuous. But still more should the unanimous desire for separation and aversion to reconquest in this country be traced to the conviction that the interest of the negro race would be promoted by the former and retarded by the latter; that the area of Slavery must be limited when separation happened, and would most likely be extended if reconquest unhappily occurred. These papers [illegible] but after [illegible] when [illegible] Government, and has but lit[illegible] of the Federal authorities. In speaking [illegible] latest decision of President Lincoln, [illegible] the enrolment of the negroes, and the seizure [illegible] the property of the enemy for the [illegible] of the war, it observes:

"This last precaution was at least superfluous, for no General in any country and at any period has hesitated to provide himself with resources when necessary, at the expense of the enemy."

The *Débats*, which now and then recalls with admiration the conduct of the American Colonies in separating from Great Britain, will not admit the right of the Southern States to separate in their turn from the North. But the weakness which the *Constitutionnel* takes most pleasure in exposing, and on which its adversary is particularly sensitive, is, that the *Débats* in the beginning of the civil war held quite contrary opinions, and felt so convinced of the success of the South as to declare that the Union was forever at an end. "In the commencement of the intestine war of the United States," the *Constitutionnel* says:

"The *Débats* looked upon the Union as destroyed forever, and it proclaimed the impossibility of reducing to submission independent States refusing to acknowledge any longer the Federal bond. But soon two volunteers rush headlong into this fratricidal strife. They take service with one of the two parties, and all at once the *Journal des Débats* wheels about. It chants the war cry of the North. With the North only are the great principles of liberty and of human dignity. Down with Slavery! It must have a crusade against that shameful institution. The Southerners have not the right to combat for their independence. They are worthless rebels who must be put down at all cost; and day after day, this new Federal organ celebrates the triumphs of the North, and announces the speedy extermination of the South. But the scene changes. The Federal army which, according to the *Débats*, was on the point of capturing the capital of the revolted States, is beaten, disorganized, put to flight, and, after losing all its siege guns, with difficulty succeeds in finding shelter under the batteries of its gueboats; and the two volunteers themselves reach at 9 o'clock in the evening the American flotilla, embark an hour afterwards, and quit the game. And at this news the *Journal des Débats* makes no sign."

It is certainly true that the conversion of the *Débats*, if not caused by the presence of the Orleans Princes with the Federal army, at least coincides with that event. It remains to be seen whether their withdrawal from the field will induce the *Débats* to look with less disfavor on the efforts of the South to win its independence.

THE ITALIAN QUESTION.

Proclamation from the King.

The King has issued the following proclamation:

To my People: At the time when Europe is rendering homage to the wisdom of the nation, it is painful to see young people carried away by illusions, and forgetful of the duty of gratitude due to our best allies, make of the name of Rome—that name which is the desire of all—the signal for war. When the hour for the accomplishment of the enterprise shall arrive, the voice of the King will make itself heard. Every other summons is that of rebellion and of civil war. The responsibility and the rigor of the law will fall upon those who will not listen to my words. I shall know how to preserve the dignity of the Crown and of the Parliament in order to have the right of demanding from the whole of Europe justice for Italy.

Garibaldi's Movements.

From the Correspondence of the London Times.

Turin, Sunday, Aug. 3.

If we may believe outward appearances we can hardly resist the conviction that Garibaldi *has raised the standard of civil war in Sicily.* Whether he is perfectly conscious of the importance of the step he has taken and of its probable consequences, or whether he is actually ignorant of what he is about, and allows himself to be guided by persons who conceal the truth from him, impending events will soon decide. In the meanwhile there is no doubt he has ventured upon a course from which he cannot recede without disaster or ridicule.

I had informed you already, in my last letter, that a number of volunteers had been sent by Garibaldi from Palermo to the interior of the island, at Corleone, a place lying about 20 miles from the coast. *There these young men disarmed the National Guards of the town, not without a conflict, and, armed with about 200 muskets, they took up their quarters at Fiuzza—a forest district, belonging to the Crown, at about 20 miles from Palermo* Garibaldi visited their camp on the 1st of this month, and published the following order of the day, which I translate, although I have little doubt the telegraphic wires will by this time have conveyed every word of it all over Europe:

My Young Fellow-Soldiers—Again to-day the holy cause of our country reunites us. Again to-day, without asking whither going, what to do, with what hope of reward to our labors, with a smile on your lips and joy in your hearts, you hastened to fight our overbearing dominators, throwing a spark of comfort to our enslaved brethren. I only ask of Providence to strengthen your good trust in me and make me worthy of it. Such is and ever was the desire of my whole life. I can only promise you toils, hardships, and perils; but I rely on your self-denial. I know you, ye brave young men, crippled in glorious combat. It is idle to beg you to display valor in fight. What I ask is discipline, for without that no army can exist. The Romans were disciplined, and they mastered the world. Endeavor to conciliate the good will of the population we are about to visit, as you did in 1860, and no less to win the esteem of our valiant army, in order, thus united with that army, to bring about the long-for unity of the country. This time, again, the brave Sicilians will be the forerunners of the great destinies which are in store for our country.

GARIBALDI.

To these decisive words we may add that volunteers are incessantly landing at Palermo and other ports of Sicily; that ships laden with arms and bearing American colors are to be seen off Palermo awaiting orders. If we are to believe vague reports, Garibaldi is said to have already quitted the island.

On the other hand, the Government has at last deemed it expedient to speak out. The Marquis Giorgio Pallavicini Trivulzio—for fifteen years a victim of Austrian tyranny at Spielberg, but an arrant dolt in politics, a man for trusting whom with the Prefecture of Palermo the Rattazzi Government deserves never to be forgiven—has at last sailed from Sicily, and De Ferrari, the late Prefect of Noto, left in office *pro interim* at Palermo, until the arrival of the new Prefect, Gen. Cugia, has put forth a proclamation to this effect:

Citizens: For some time the island has been a prey to agitation. Men belonging to parties hostile to the Government spread a report that the Government did not disapprove certain acts which we all witnessed. This is not the case. Those acts were not prevented by force, because in a Free State nothing can be done except according to law, and the law did not authorize armed interference. But now, as from popular meetings men proceed to armed *réunions* and take a military attitude, a course which is forbidden by law, the Government cannot tolerate them, and is bound by a sacred duty to have recourse to every means to disperse them. Let peaceful citizens take warning, and let deluded men soon reënter into the bosom of their families. The Government cannot renounce its own mission, nor can any man, however dear his name may be to the country, usurp the prerogative of Victor Emmanuel, the King chosen by the nation. DE FERRARI.

For his own part, Gen. Medici, one of Garibaldi's own Generals, but who, like Bixio, Sirtori and others, has long disavowed the extreme measures upon which his chief seems bent, being now in command of the National Guards at Palermo, gave out his own order of the day, in which he says:

"When the citizen-militia shows itself so compact as that of Palermo has done, so cast in one mind and will, dismay is struck into the ranks of the enemies of the country, who are *not only the Bourbonists, but likewise the anarchists*; where the law is not respected, freedom is at an end, anarchy triumphs, and with it arbitrary rule and mob government."

From these brief extracts it will appear very evident that a collision may be anticipated at every minute. It is important to observe, however, that Garibaldi's followers musier as yet anything but strong, while, on the contrary, the reinforcements which have poured in from all parts of Italy place the local authorities in a position to display a very formidable front. The Sicilian population, notwithstanding its enthusiastic gratitude and devotion to its liberator of two years ago, *is rather startled than roused by Garibaldi's intemperate declamations*; it does not well see his drift, it shudders at the avowed object of his warlike preparations.

After all, is it allowed to conjecture, what is Garibaldi's real aim and immediate purpose? Surely not to put down the King's authority in Sicily, and usurp the authority over the island. His purpose, if we are to believe his own words, is to march to the deliverance of Rome and Venice, to wage war against France, or, rather, against the French Emperor, and Austria. For this object he has two hundred, say a few hundred volunteers, in the neighborhood of Corleone, whom he can best embark by taking them to some point on the coast between Palermo and Castellamare—that is, to a point strongly guarded by the Royal forces by land and sea. If the troops, which are so numerous in those parts, are determined to prevent his embarking, will he dare to appeal to force, and has he any chance of being the stronger? Possibly he relies on the disposition of the soldiers, who are supposed to be favorable to his movements, especially since so many Garibaldian elements were introduced into the royal ranks by the fusion of the Northern with the Southern armies. If the regiments which have just left Turin for Palermo are of a temper to fraternize with the volunteers, no doubt they will swell Garibaldi's puny band with efficient auxiliaries, and their example may prove as contagious as that of the first battalion at Cannes at the time of Napoleon's landing in 1815, so as to drag armed and unarmed, disciplined and untrained, masses together all along the Neapolitan territory, and as far as the gates of Rome.

But, if such are Garibaldi's expectations, he is likely to find himself greatly out in his reckonings. The Italian soldiers, trained in the old Piedmontese school, will not be induced to swerve from their duties by any political passions; and, as to the incorporated Garibaldians, we already see in what terms one of them, Marjot, speaks of those "anarchists," which he chooses forsooth with the "Bourbonists," and he will soon see which they ought to be dealt with. *However painful it may be, Garibaldi if he is indeed resolved upon a course which is as impolitic as it is desperate, will be opposed by all men of sense in the country, even by those who set him above rank and fame, by those who were used to revere him as a demigod, and to obey every slight nod of his head as if it were the utterance of the will of fate.*

What strikes me as very evident in the Garibaldi is really committed to an enterprise which, according to all human probability, *must either end in the ruin of Italy, or must be the death to Garibaldi's own good name and destroy his influence and prestige forever.*

The Subject in the Italian Parliament.

The troubles in Italy and the King's proclamation were made the subject of an interpellation in the Chamber of Deputies, on the 3d, by Ferrari, who, in a long and rambling speech, *more suo*, reminded the Chamber that Garibaldi had given Italy the two southern kingdoms, contended that he was not a man to be dealt with like another citizen, and warned the Ministers that if they ventured on a career of repression they would be led to one *coup d'état* after another, to the utter extinction of the liberties of the country.

He was answered by Mr. Rattazzi, who acknowledged all the claims of Garibaldi to the public gratitude, but denied that the liberation of Naples and Sicily was due to him alone, as he himself only conquered because he bore aloft the standard of Italian unity and spoke in the name of Victor Emanuel. No merit of Garibaldi, or of any other subject, would place him above the power of the law. The Minister trusted Garibaldi would listen to the King's voice, so that no recourse need be had to violent repression. At all events, the Government would never employ illegal or unconstitutional means. The discussion was needlessly prolonged, and the Chamber heard Crispi, Cassinis, Bonfadini, Petruzzi and others, when at last an order of the day, expressing the House's participation in the feelings which dictated the King's proclamation, *and its hearty concurrence in the noble and firm words in which it was couched, was voted by a very large majority.*

The London Press on Garibaldi's Movement.

From the London Times, Aug. 5.

* * * Having done these great things, Garibaldi retired to his rock, and, content with the gratitude of his country and the admiration of the world, devoted himself, like another Cincinnatus, to the cultivation of his little farm, awaiting, as was generally supposed, the time when Italy might again stand in need of his dauntless valor and unrivaled popularity. Garibaldi went to his farm. *Alas! why did he leave it again, before any event happened which might justly summon him to arms?* He is a man free from many of those causes which warp and distract the judgment. He is entirely superior to greediness for money. He is incapable of playing a selfish or dishonorable part. No knight ever sallied forth in search of adventure with intentions more pure in heart more dauntless. Yet this man, so noble in himself, so great from the actions which he has achieved, seems now to set himself deliberately to show how easy it is to efface respect for the most shining qualities and to obliterate the memory of the most brilliant services. Because he was successful against the miserable tyranny of Naples he seems to conceive himself a match for the great military Empire of France, and does not scruple to speak in the most disrespectful terms of the Sovereign who, whatever his other faults, may claim the undisputed merit of being the architect and author of the independence Italy now possesses. One is astonished to read the language in which Garibaldi allows himself to speak of the Emperor of the French. It is so coarse that we cannot understand how a person of ordinary feeling or education could condescend, under any circumstances of provocation, to employ it. The thing, moreover, is entirely overdone. It is ridiculous to hear these flaming exhortations to march against France, trusting to their good cause and their swords, addressed to a small people like the Sicilians, hitherto ground down by unrelisted tyranny, and forced to seek for a remembrance of resistance in the ominous name of Sicilian Vespers, a crime which filled even the Middle Ages with horror.

* * * This is a grievous trial for Italy, and one which, among all her trials, she had the least reason to anticipate. It was not unnatural that a Sovereign who could promise himself no great personal advantage by the war should be anxious to discontinue it at the very first moment possible, without scrupulously regarding the letter of his proclamation. It was natural that the Pope, whose predecessor have refused to yield for the last thousand years, should abide by his traditional policy, and add another "We cannot" to the long list of similar refusals. It would not have been without precedent if Victor Emanuel had betrayed the constitution to which he owes his kingdom, and sought to use against his people the power confided to him for their benefit. All this was in the natural course of events. But that Garibaldi, the deliverer of Southern Italy, the very soul of patriotism and of honor, should constitute himself the principal difficulty of the Government he had done so much to create; that before their finances were restored, before the union of Italy was consolidated, before time and success had given cohesion to the new monarchy, he should seek to involve them in a struggle to which, under the most favorable circumstances, it is no discredit to Italy to say that she must be unequal—in a struggle against the military genius and vast resources of France, without the slightest hope of approval or assistance from any Edropean Power,—that Garibaldi should seek to do this is, indeed, a heavy and unlooked-for misfortune, the one thing among all that has happened to her which Italy could not foresee and had no right to expect.

But the evil, now that it has occurred, must be provided against. No one, whatever the benefits he may have conferred, acquires a right to ruin the people on whom he has conferred them. We, therefore, are glad to see that the King, though we do not doubt with the most sincere reluctance, has issued a proclamation warning the young, who have been especially addressed by Garibaldi, not to be carried away by allusions, not to forget the duty of gratitude due to the best allies of Italy, and not to make the name of Rome, the desire of all, the signal for war. The King will speak when the hour arrives. *Every other summons is that of rebellion and civil war.* The responsibility and rigor of the law will fall upon those who will not listen to this appeal. The proclamation speaks with dignity and brevity, and will, we hope, have the effect of arresting Garibaldi in his mad career. That he may should seek to ruin Italy, and destroy her last chance of unity and self-government, is natural enough; his whole life has been consistently, though we dare say unintentionally, devoted to the purpose; but we had a right to hope other and better things from Garibaldi.

ADDITIONAL BY THE ANGLO-SAXON.

The Latest Dispatches via Londonderry.

Father Point, Monday, Aug. 18.

The steamship *Anglo-Saxon*, from Liverpool on the 7th, *via* Londonderry on the 8th inst., passed this Point, *en route* to Quebec, at 7:20 A. M. She has 72 cabin and 109 steerage passengers.

The *Bohemian*, from Quebec, arrived at Londonderry on the 7th inst.

The *Borussia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 7th inst.

By the *Anglo-Saxon* we have Londonderry dispatches of the 8th inst., which failed at Cape Race.

In the House of Commons prior to the delivery of the Queen's Speech, Lord Palmerston, in reply to inquiries by Mr. Fitzgerald, relative to affairs in the Bahama waters, pointed out that Great Britain's interest was in maintaining belligerent rights at sea, and she could not interfere unless belligerent rights were abused. Representations were being made to the United States Government against the practice of requiring bonds for goods shipped from New-York to Nassau.

The Queen's speech has the following paragraph in relation to America, in addition to the one already telegraphed, via Cape Race:

Her Majesty has given ready assent to the act carrying into effect the treaty with the United States for the suppression of the slave trade, and trusts that the coöperation of the United States navy with her own navy may go far to extinguish the desolating crime to which the treaty is directed.

Calcutta, Thursday, July 17.

The Indigo crop is estimated at 100,000 chests.

Bombay, Wednesday, July 16.

Cotton has advanced thirty rupees.

Canton, Friday, June 27.

The American steamer *Cortige* has been destroyed by fire.

Shanghai and Ningpo are much quieter, Taeping keeping back. Both places are making defensive preparations. The Governor of Macao is reported to be negotiating a treaty between Portugal and China.

Assistant-Surgeon McCaffery.

John B. McCaffery, M. D., late of the Medical Staff in the Second Division of the New-York City Hospital, attending our sick and wounded soldiers, has been appointed by R. S. Satterlee, Surgeon U. S. A., on the recommendation of the Examining Board of Surgeons, an Assistant-Surgeon in the United States Army, and assigned to duty at Harrison's Landing, for which place he took his departure on Tuesday, the 12th inst.

The French Press on American Affairs.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* writes:

"A discussion has been going on for some days with increasing warmth, between the *Constitutionnel* and the *Journal des Débats* on the American contest. The *Débats* is the advocate of the North; it approves its making war on rebellious subjects, and does not recognize the right of the Southern States to break up the Union. It regards as of little importance the advantages lately obtained by the Confederates, and it exalts those of the Federals. It disapproves excesses

THE ARMY OF VIRGINIA.

The Killed and Wounded at Cedar Mountain.

FIRST DIVISION, FIRST BRIGADE.

CONSOLIDATED RETURN OF COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN PRESENT DURING THE RECENT ENGAGEMENT AT AND NEAR CEDAR RUN.

	Officers.	Enlisted men.
Twenty-eighth Regiment, New-York	17	360
Forty-sixth Pennsylvania	25	451
Fifth Connecticut	31	424
Tenth Maine	30	435
Total	88	1,670

CONSOLIDATED RETURN OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

	OFFICERS.			ENLISTED MEN.		
	Killed.	W'n'd.	Miss'g.	Killed.	W'n'd	Miss'g.
28th Reg. N. Y.	1	6	10	20	73	103
46th Reg. Penn.	3	8	9	28	94	104
5th Reg. Conn.	3	8	3	18	83	143
10th Reg. Maine	2	6	1	22	140	3
Total	9	28	23	88	370	353

Wounded Officers.....56 Enlisted men.....311

Grand total—1,767 officers and men in action; 867 killed, wounded and missing; 900 safe.

Col. Dudley Donnelly—mortally wounded.

Maj. E. W. Cook.

Lieut.-Col. Edwin F Brown—wounded in left arm.

Adj. C. P. Sprout—killed.

LIST OF KILLED, WOUNDED AND MISSING.

TWENTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT NEW-YORK VOLUNTEERS.

Company A.

Lieut Jeremiah Long—prisoner
Sergt Michael Casey—killed
Sergt George W Tucker—killed
Sergt Nathan J Wright—arm missing
Corp Riley P Butrick—missing
Corp Wm H Crampton—left arm
Corp James D Atwood—left foot.
Corp Charles Sowier—missing
Jacob M Armstrong—both thighs

Benj J B Brown—left arm and side
Luther S Bosserman—left leg
Barnard Englert—foot, and paroled
Thomas Pasco—prisoner.
William D Fox—missing
Geo W Wood—killed
Charles B Sullivan—right side and face, paroled
Samuel Fair—killed
Alonzo Greenman—missing
Augustus Hanker—missing
Charles Sareman—missing
Henry V Sterling—missing
Malcomb G Taylor—missing

Company B.

Capt Wm W Bush—missing
1st Lieut J O Walsh—neck
2d Lieut J D Woods—mis'g
Corp Phil H Murphy—leg severely
Corp Wm Smith—side severely
Corp Jas F McMullen—nose slightly
Corp Daniel O Bulman—missing
Amos H Brewn—missing
Wm Conner—missing
Patrick H Cooney—missing

Thos Dotton—missing
Patrick F Hanly—missing
John Johnson, 2d—missing
Edward White—missing
Wm Rutz—killed
Jno Balatin—ankle severely
Geo M Cook—leg, since amputated
John Johnson, 1st—leg, since amputated
Frederick Dohring—hip and shoulder severely
Geo Southard—leg slightly

Company C.

First Lieut Wm P Warren—wounded in five places severely
First Sergt Chas S Baker—wounded and prisoner
Corp Aaron F Balliet—prisoner
James S Baldwin—hand
Geo Brown—arm and thigh
Jas Farce—missing
Geo H Hunt—leg, severely

John Gilbert—killed
Jediah Hoag—leg, severely
Edw Houghton—missing
Hiram Duke—missing
Benj Wiby—missing
Wm McGill—killed
Chas Robillard—missing
Jas Taylor—arm, severely
Isaac W Wheeler—missing
Thos Hill—body, severely

Company D.

Capt E A Owen—missing
Second Lieut O Southworth—missing
First Lieut F B Seely—missing
Sergt A Baker—missing
Sergt Geo W Palmer—left breast, slight
Sergt W Lewis—thigh
Corp E A Bowen—missing
Corp D Sanderson—missing
Corp O Payne—missing.
Corp E Taylor—missing
Corp B F Salmon—slight
W H H Bartram—bowels, severely
Chas Bull—leg
Charles Brackband
M Gilbert—left lung
L Kenyon—leg, since amp'd

Jas Hughes—shoulder, arm and leg
Asa Hill—leg amputated
P G Lincolin—leg amp'd
John Truckson—thigh
D Morgan—leg
Henry Allen—missing
Michael Byanes—missing
Frank Butterfield—missing
Clinton Butler—missing
George Johnson—missing
John Bacon—missing
Michael Reinhart—missing
Perry Gilbert—missing
Myron Stockwell—missing
Asa Southworth—missing
Newton White—missing
Royal White—missing

Company F.

Sergt L R Baily—knee
Corp George W Hamilton—missing
Riley Sleeat—arm & shoulder, severely
Silas Bragg—killed
Henry Baldwin—killed
A Cummins—killed
Harvey Murray—legs, died Aug 13
James Fix—wrist

Geo H Allen—missing
H M Snell—missing
Wm Symonds—missing
Michl Ryan—missing
Wm McCrakin—missing
E H Ewell—missing
Theodore Eldridge—killed
Chas Perkins—through the back
P L Howard—slightly
Jas F Bennett—slightly

Company G.

Capt A B Judd—side
First Lieut Wm M Kenyon—killed
Corp Wm Collins—missing
Corp John P Curran—missing
Corp Willis Raymond—missing
Corp Alex Hosbury—killed
Jos B McMahon—missing

Geo Berwick—missing
Richard Brown—right ankle
Wm H Chapin—killed
Chas Fredum—left arm
John Hanratty—missing
Fred Kruse—missing
William Lamb—missing
S R Malone—killed
Musician O A Richardson—missing.

Company H.

Capt John Waller, Jr.—left arm
Second Lieut William J B McAllister—missing
First Sergt John P Carpenter—missing
Second Sergt John H Buckbee—right shoulder and both legs
Fourth Sergt Alfred B Pierpont—missing
Corp William A Lovett—both thighs
Corp M P Linsen—right thigh
Corp R B Cooper—missing
Vincent Furguson—left arm
James H Babcock—left foot.
John Williams—abdomen, serious
Jacob Myers—left knee, since amputated

Martin Lane—right breast
Stephen Wakeman—left side
Uriah Wakeman—left knee
Sam Hunt—left arm, since amputated
Robert Moffatt—left shoulder
Joseph Robinson—right and left shoulder
John Misner—left side
Wm McIntyre—right leg
J D Fisher—right shoulder
Silas H Beach—missing
George Egner—missing
Alonzo Foster—missing
Henry E Gillett—missing
Simon Pratt—missing
James A Palmer—missing
Abram Neer—missing
Eben Coddington—missing
Michael Wassen—missing
Squire N Marsh—missing

Company I.

1st Lieut Lafayette Chaffee—prisoner
2d Sergt J J Sullivan—missing
4th Sergt J L Booth—missing
5th Sergt Francis L Shipman—missing
Corp Galien Liger—missing
Corp Charles K Haight—killed
Corp Wm H Frank—head, severely
Corp Henry M Wadsworth—severely, chest
Charles Benton—missing
George Bewer—missing

John Beuch—missing
Lantz Conklin—missing
William Dann—missing
James Grugan—thigh, severely
Michael Kelberur—missing
Henry Miller—missing
Martin McMahen—missing
James Minority—missing
John McCann—missing
George Nash—missing
John Walker—leg, severely
Joe Camp—leg, slightly

Company K.

2d Lt Jas D Ames—prisoner
2d Sgt John H Meyses—m'ing
3d Sergt M O Allen—missing
4th Sgt S K Williams—killed
5th Sgt S S Marvin—left h'nd
Corp Chas S Pickard—killed
Corp W H Tambrock—m'ing
Corp P A Camann—missing
K Brophy—missing
D Cozan—missing
John Grimn—killed
James Harrington—left side, slightly
P O McKinney—missing

P McCann—left hip
John Moll—missing
S. A Miner, killed
J J G Nellish—missing
Wm Parsons—missing
N Peckhill—missing
James N Phillips—left hand
Stephen C Roberts—killed
Wm H Simonds—missing
John Stacy—missing
D Sullivan—missing
H M Webb—left wrist
Hexen Woolever—missing
Wm D Yound—left leg

FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

Wounded.

Col Jos F Knipe
Major Jos A Mathews

Adjt Geo W Boyd

Killed.

Corp Wm T Scott, Co A
John B Davis, Co B
Orderly Sgt Henry J Grecot, Co B
Wm Dallis, Co C
Wesley Brown, Co C
Lewis Wolf, Co C
Fourth Sgt G Durrell, Co D
Corp Chas Rhoades, Co D
Sergt Major Samuel H Yeakle, Co F
First Sergt Lieut Hildebrand, Co E
Corp Augustus Hanck, Co E
Wm Barron, Co E

Amos Wentzel, Co E
Wm Geddes, Co F
James Davis, Co F
Wm Stettler, Co F
Thos J Thomas, Co F
David B Baker, Co H
John Bergsamer, Co M
Fourth Sgt P Powell, Co I
James Killholt, Co I
Martin Manhin, Co I
Third Lieut Wm P Caldwell, Co K
Third Sgt James H Haas, Co K
Jeremiah Eurfels, Co K
Alfred Tisworth, Co K

Wounded.

First Sergt John M Nolte, Co A, in leg
Fifth Sergt Henry Printz, Co A, in groin
Allen Kreps, Co A, hand
Samuel Myers, Co A, arm and side
James Sanford, Co A, jaw and neck
Calvin B Sellheimer, Co A, hand
Henry Spitler, Co A, cheek
Conrad Kolstine, Co A, side
Second Lieut A J Scott, Co B, leg
Henry B Ernest, Co B, hand and arm
Michael Haigman, Co B, ankle
Hugh Lyon, Co. C—arm.
John McQuillen, Co. C—arm.
J Richards, Co C—side and arm
John Son, Co C—thigh and foot
Wm S Thompson, Co C—arm amputated
F Weaver, Co C—thigh
Ord Sergt B H Weaver, Co C—shoulder and arm
Sergt J Tobler, Co C—ribs
Sergt S B Pattiger, Co D—ankle
Corp John Yenger, Co D—ankle and shoulder
Thomas Lyne, Co D—thigh
Simon Towley, Co D—side
Mathew Taylor, Co D—knee
Joseph Albert, Co D—thigh
J Kolfinger, Co D—shoulder and leg
J Shannon, Co D—thigh
James Good, Co D—leg
Alex M Orth, Co D—leg
Ord Sergt O R Priestly, Co E—shoulder
Corp Godfried Weiler, Co E—head

Boni J B Brown—left arm and side
Luther S Bosserman—left leg
Barnard Englert—foot, and paroled
Thomas Pasco—prisoner.
William D Fox—missing
Geo W Wood—killed
Charles B Sullivan—right side and face, paroled
Samuel Fair—killed
Alonzo Greenman—missing
Augustus Hanker—missing
Charles Sareman—missing
Henry V Sterling—missing
Malcomb G Taylor—missing

Corp John F Goodrich, Co [illegible]
First Lieut Neal Craig, Co F—thigh
Second Lieut Thomas Matthews, Co F—left leg amp'd
Corp Jas Baum, Co F—head
John Craig, Co F—breast
John Madden, Co F—ankle
Chas Petteford, Co F—head, slight
John Knipe, Co K—shoulder
Lewis Paul, Co K—thigh
Wm C Thorp—Co K—abdomen

Lieut Alex Caldwell, Co [illegible]
Corp Wm Shook, Co K—leg and arm
Corp Jacob W Young, Co K—arm
Franklin Arter, Co K—both legs, hand and abdomen
Wm B Bird, Co K—arm
John Coder, Co K—leg
Pas Donovon, Co K—leg
John Gillinger, Co K—leg
Matchias Worshakie, Co K—leg
Wm C Roth, Co K—thigh

Missing.

John H Price Co C
Albert Kampman, Co C—wounded
John Patrick, Co C
Patrick Sullivan, Co C
Or Sergt Samuel Bernheiser, Co D—wounded
Corp S J Novinger, Co D—wounded
Corp Samuel O Noce, Co D
John Hoke, Co D
John Houser, Co D
Archibald Griffin, Co D
Wm Baughman, Co D
Jos Geiger, Co D
Levi Ney, Co D
Wm Ensinger, Co D
Jos Smith, Co D
Jos. Sullenberger, Co D
Wm Leiverd, Co D
Henry Weidensall, Co D—wounded.
Solomon Tromblee, Co D—wounded
Corp Hoffmaster, Co E
John S Brown, Co E
Jordan Coller, Co E
John Dease, Co E
Henry Geiger, Co E
Richard B Miller, Co E
Henry Fuff, Co E
Daniel Rodenberger, Co E
Orderly-Sergt W W Gracie, Co F
Sergt I L Lloyd, Co F
Sergt E Alexander, Co F
1st Lieut T B Gorman, Co H
2d Lieut Alex W Selfridge.
Sergt Chas M Barrett, Co H
5th Sergt N M Vance, Co H
Corp S Darling, Co H
Corp Henry Rogers, Co H
Corp Sinsanbugh, Co H
H F Stone, Co H
F A Sheedon, Co H
Lewis H Yeomans, Co H
Jas Quigley, Co H
Capt Griffith, Co I
6th Sergt M F Rovoke, Co I
Corp Patrick Kane, Co I
Corp Jas A Shipp, Co K—wounded
Corp John McElice, Co K—wounded
Daniel Bobb, Co K
John Cunninghan, Co K
Thos Cellier, Co K
Chas Dettrey, Co K
David Jones—wounded
John Medlicott
David M Snyder
Sergt-Major L K Witman

Died in Hospital of Wounds.

Jas Lynch, Co B
Sergt John R St Clair, Co E

John Hay, Co G

CASUALTIES IN TENTH MAINE REGIMENT.

COL. GEORGE L. BEAL, AUG. 9, 1862.

Field, Staff, Non-commissioned Staff and Band all safe.

Company A, Capt. Adams, Saco.

Capt J Q Adams—severely wounded

Killed.

Corp C Keyes, Rumford—mortally wounded — Zachariah L Hamlin, Saco

Severely Wounded.

Corp Geo S Ayer, Biddeford
Corp J L Kendrick, Saco
Sewell Phillips, Buxton
Chas Sutherland, Biddeford
Freeman F Walker, Saco
Christopher C Spear, Saco

Slightly Wounded.

1st Sergt J F Tarr, Biddeford
Daniel M Rowe, Saco
George W Kendrick, Saco
John Higginson, Biddeford
Joseph Berwin, Rockland

Company B, Capt. Black, Portland Mechanic Blues.

Emery E Pierce, Portland—mortally, and missing
Oliver Hiter, Portland—mortally, and missing

Severely Wounded.

1st Sergt C H Colley, Gray
Color Sergt R Alexander, Portland
John Stone, Portland
Benj C Miles, Portland
Michael Buckley, Biddeford
Almado R Smith, Portland
Andrew Kerrigan, Portland

Slightly Wounded.

James Powers, Portland
Theo F Delano, Portland
Frank F Eustice, Portland
Corp Edward Loveitt, Portland
William H Pennell, Gray

Company C, Capt Jordan, Portland Light Guard.

Killed.

Sergt Geo H Hurd, Portland — Arthur T Jordan

Mortally Wounded.

Charles Lancaster, Auburn
Byron G Plaisted, Lemington
Thomas Sturtevant, Lewiston

Severely Wounded.

George Weymouth, Bridgton
William O Russell, Portland
Barzilla S Cobb, Norway
Dennis Tighe, Portland

Slightly Wounded.

Wm P Hamilton, Portland
John G Annis, Lewiston

Company D, Aroostook Company—no Captain.

Killed.

John Knowlan, Masardis
Patrick McNally, Portland
Danl Plummer, Salem, Mass
Silas Bean, Presque Isle
H C Emerson, Limestone
Paul Legassie, Limestone

Severely Wounded.

G J Campbell, Limestone
H Marston, Co K, Limestone
Benj Spencer, Co D, Lincoln
J McNulty, Co D, Portland
E Hanson, Co D, Fort Fairfield
F Johnson, Co D, Limestone
Edw Thompson, Fort Kent
A Kelly, Co D, Sarsfield
N McNeil, Co D, Fort Fairfield
Thos Law, Co D, Fort Kent.
E Donnelly, Co D, Castle Hill
G Moran, Co D, Castle Hill

Slightly Wounded.

Sergt C Libby, Co D, Limestone
D McBrine, Co D, Fort Kent
W Wallace, Co D, Masardis
J Smith, Co D, England
Wm Sibley, Co D, Enfield.
Elias Libby, Co D
A Hutchinson, Co D, Aroostook
T Bugbee, Co D, Castle Hill
A Moran, Co D, Castle Hill
Jos Degassie, Co C, Limestone

Company E, Capt Cloudman, Portland Rifle Guards.

Killed.

Capt A C Cloudman, Co E, Portland—killed instantly
C H Anderson, Co E, Limington—died of wounds a day or two after the battle
1st Lieut H R Sargent, Co E, Portland
N F Whitney, Co E, Stundish—died of wounds a day or two after the battle

Severely Wounded.

Corp W S Noyes, Co E North Yarmouth
C H Burnham, Co E, Bridgton
L D Merrow, Co E, Harrison
L Hill, Co E, West Buxton

Slightly Wounded:

Corp Joseph F Mackin, Co E, Portland
W A Huff, Co E West Buxton
John L Hoyt, Co E, Livermore Falls
Corporal Orton, Co H—both legs.
Corp D Potter, Co H—breast
Henry Mason, Co H—hand
J Anderson, Co H—nose
R T Blair, Co H—hand
L McMurtry, Co H—missing
C S Sawtell, Co H—missing
E W Butler, Co F—killed
Sergt Anson Titus, Co E—left foot
Corp A Wheelock, Co E—missing
A Wallace, Co E—missing
Corp Curtis Jacob, Co D—killed
Ord-Sergt Lyman B Balcome, Co D—ankle
Corp Chas H Linsey, Co D—head
Wesley J Butts, Co D—killed
Clinton W Page, Co D—arm, severe
Hiram Allen, Co D—shoulder
Jerry Close, Co D—hip
Job Clark, Co D—groin, severe
Dewitt Clark, Co D—thigh
Ralph P Devan, Co D—knee, severe
Thomas Layton, Co D—wrist and thigh
Francis Morton, Co D—hand
Geo Maxwell, Co B—killed
Fred Eddy, Co B—killed
J C Laramore, Co B—killed
G Brier, Co B—leg, slightly
N S Smith, Co B—legs
J Truax, Co B—wrist and side, severe
Jesse P Dean, Co B—testicles and penis
L P Whitcomb, Co B—thigh, slight
Chas F Robie, Co B—face
A Fenton, Co B—missing
Sergt A Wood, Co A—head
A F Towley, Co K—thigh
A Thomas, Co K—arm, severe
A Thride, Co K—leg, slight
1st Lieut T J Widvey, Co K—missing
Corp I C S Curtis, Co K—missing
Thomas Elliott, Co K—missing
Amoriah Willetts, Co K—missing
Capt Moses O'Brien, Co I—killed
Nicholas Wallace, Co I—killed
Corp I R H Williams, Co I—head, slightly
A Million, Co I—fatally, bowels
D McDaniels, Co I—hand, slightly
Wm Shook, Co I—leg
Corp A A Budd, Co F—hip, slightly
Corp C A Fisher, Co F—hand, slightly
Jas Holmes, Co F—thigh
S H Marvin, Co F—leg
Jas Kelty, Co F—leg, slightly
Geo Roeb, Co F—shoulder
J W Wion, Co F—thigh amp
Jonas Closen, Co F
Nelson Powell, Co F—right arm, severely.
D Davis, Co F—knee, severe
M C Keil, Co F—missing
A C Creigo, Co F—missing
E D Eox, Co F—missing
Denslow McCauly, Co D—foot, severe
Amos Rutledge, Co D—arm
Orison Vollin, Co D—thigh
Wm Smith, Co D—missing
Anson W Lovlace, Co C—killed
Sergt James Collins, Co C—leg
Corp Janot Wilcox, Co C—shoulder, severe
Isaac W Winans, Co C—hip, severe
Emory S Winans, Co C—side
Andrew Warner, Co C—leg
George Gans, Co C—ankle, severe
Corp David Rousk, Co D—missing
F C Reger, Co C—missing
Wm Martin, Co C—missing
Alonzo P Crawford, Co C—missing
Jeff Fiddler, Co A—thigh
A Mann, Co A—mouth
J Yahas, Co A—leg amput'd
S J Thompson, Co A—side, serious
Isaac Godfrey, Co A—head
Sergt Z S Putney, Co A—missing
D Buchtenkicken, Co A—missing
John Davids, Co A—missing
E Shelly, Co A—missing
J Terry, Co A—missing

RECAPITULATION.

Killed, 15; Wounded, 68; Missing, 23. Total, 106.

THOS. H. RUGER, Col. Com'g Third Wis. Vols.

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E. Lamphan, Co. E, 3d Vermont, May 16, 1862.
R. Eisle, Co. E, 6th New-York, May 21.
Leonard Hall, Co. E, 6th New-York, April 15.
Jacob Lewers, Co. I, 37th Penn., May 3.
E. K. Gazett, Co. A, 11th Mass., May 13.
M. Chatterton, Co. G, 32d New-York, May 22.
F. J. D. Scanton, Co. E, 70th New-York, May 21.
Sergt. Allen, 44th New-York, May 4.
W. Cash, Co. C, 44th New-York, May 4.
Aaron Benifhet, Co. H, 4th Penn., July 9.
John Luplinger, Co. K, 1st Penn., Aug. 1.
A. Losee, Co. C, 61th New-York, July 9.
J. Sleck, July 7.
Geo. W. Shelly, Co. D, 72d New-York, July 6.
John Burnett, Co. B, 67th Ohio, July 6.
Dennis Maynard, Co. K, 96th New-York, July 1.
Samuel Coles, Co. H, 5th New-Jersey, July 7.
B. Pooley, Co. I, 1st New-York, July 6.
Geo. McKane, Co. B, 4th Wisconsin, March 19.
Albert J. Hoyt, Co. K, 3d Vermont, May 5.
Jacob Arnot, Co. H, 50th New-York, July 8.
C. H. Larkin, Co. L, 56th New-York, July 7.
Rolando Slythe, Co. G, 85th Penn., Aug. 14.
Samuel Pooley, Co. D, 1st New-York, July 6.
Thos. Pertel, Co. E, 4th Michigan, July 9.
Jacob Neldenhauer, Co. K, 62d New-York, July 9.
Lewis Clark, 1st New-York Artillery, July 9.

THIRD REGIMENT WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS.

Lieut-Col L H D Crane—killed.
Major John W Scott—shoulder.
Sergt-Major Charles L Dering—leg.
Capt Wm Hawley, Co K—leg.
C C Brown, Co K—killed.
Wm Hubbell, Co K—killed
E C Polley, Co K—killed
Lawr'e Post, Co K—killed
Corp'l John Lyman, Co K—leg (amputated)
Corp K W Jones, Co K—head, slightly
John E Anderson, Co K—arm and hand
And'w Mathias, Co K—side
James Bean, Co K—fingers, slight
Asa Celby, Co K—foot, severely
J W Leslie, Co I—hand
Corp W Buck, Co I—missing
Corp W A Leach, Co I—m'g
W Sweat, Co I—missing
W H Mason, Co H—killed
Ord Sergt Wm M Snow, Co H—shoulder
Sergt F E Orton, Co H—both legs.
Corp D Potter, Co H—breast
Henry Mason, Co H—hand
J Anderson, Co H—nose
R T Blair, Co H—hand
L McMurtry, Co H—missing
C S Sawtell, Co H—missing
E W Butler, Co F—killed
Sergt Anson Titus, Co E—left foot
Corp A Wheelock, Co E—missing
A Wallace, Co E—missing
Corp Curtis Jacob, Co D—killed
Ord-Sergt Lyman B Balcome, Co D—ankle
Corp Chas H Linsey, Co D—head
Wesley J Butts, Co D—killed
Clinton W Page, Co D—arm, severe
Hiram Allen, Co D—shoulder
Jerry Close, Co D—hip
Job Clark, Co D—groin, severe
Dewitt Clark, Co D—thigh
Ralph P Devan, Co D—knee, severe
Thomas Layton, Co D—wrist and thigh
Francis Morton, Co D—hand
Geo Maxwell, Co B—killed
Fred Eddy, Co B—killed
J C Laramore, Co B—killed
G Brier, Co B—leg, slightly
N S Smith, Co B—legs
J Truax, Co B—wrist and side, severe
Jesse P Dean, Co B—testicles and penis
L P Whitcomb, Co B—thigh, slight
Chas F Robie, Co B—face
A Fenton, Co B—missing
Sergt A Wood, Co A—head
A F Towley, Co K—thigh
A Thomas, Co K—arm, severe
A Thride, Co K—leg, slight
1st Lieut T J Widvey, Co K—missing
Corp I C S Curtis, Co K—missing
Thomas Elliott, Co K—missing
Amoriah Willetts, Co K—missing
Capt Moses O'Brien, Co I—killed
Nicholas Wallace, Co I—killed
Corp'l R H Williams, Co I—head, slightly
A Million, Co I—fatally, bowels
D McDaniels, Co I—hand, slightly
Wm Shook, Co I—leg
Corp A A Budd, Co F—hip, slightly
Corp C A Fisher, Co F—hand, slightly
Jas Holmes, Co F—thigh
S H Marvin, Co F—leg
Jas Kelty, Co F—leg, slightly
Geo Roeb, Co F—shoulder
J W Wion, Co F—thigh amp
Jonas Closen, Co F
Nelson Powell, Co F—right arm, severely.
D Davis, Co F—knee, severe
M C Keil, Co F—missing
A C Creigo, Co F—missing
E D Eox, Co F—missing
Denslow McCauly, Co D—foot, severe
Amos Rutledge, Co D—arm
Orison Vollin, Co D—thigh
Wm Smith, Co D—missing
Anson W Lovlace, Co C—killed
Sergt James Collins, Co C—leg
Corp Janot Wilcox, Co C—shoulder, severe
Isaac W Winans, Co C—hip, severe
Emory S Winans, Co C—side
Andrew Warner, Co C—leg
George Gans, Co C—ankle, severe
Corp David Rousk, Co D—missing
F C Reger, Co C—missing
Wm Martin, Co C—missing
Alonzo P Crawford, Co C—missing
Jeff Fiddler, Co A—thigh
A Mann, Co A—mouth
J Yahas, Co A—leg amput'd
S J Thompson, Co A—side, serious
Isaac Godfrey, Co A—head
Sergt Z S Putney, Co A—missing
D Buchtenkicken, Co A—missing
John Davids, Co A—missing
E Shelly, Co A—missing
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Thos. Pertel, Co. E, 4th Michigan, July 9.
Jacob Neldenhauer, Co. K, 62d New-York, July 9.
Lewis Clark, 1st New-York Artillery, July 9.

FIFTH REGIMENT CONNECTICUT VOLUNTEERS.

Col Geo D Chapman—prisoner
Lt-Col H B Stone—wounded severely.
Maj E F Blake—severely.
Adj H S Smith—killed.
A R Q M, M P Whitney—prisoner.
L & A Daniels, Co A—leg, severely
Capt J H Chapman, Co B—leg, dangerous
Serg John O Shufeldt, Co A—both thighs severely
Corp Albert Warner, Co A—shoulder severely
Geo E Loomis, Co A—side
Isaac K Leach, Co A—foot
Dennis Larkin, Co A—shoulder, slight
Smith Mead, Co A—leg, slight
Jas H Rascoe, Co A—leg, slight
Henry B Curtis, Co A—ankle, slight
Marvin Curtis, Co A—shoulder, slight
Daniel A Keys, Co A—hip, severely
Sergeant Barney Gilroy, Co B—little finger
Corporal James Kimball, Co B—wounded
Wm Adams, Co B—wounded
Geo A Case, Co B—wounded
Alb M Clark, Co B—wound'd
Robt McClure, Co B—wo'n'd
Francis Millard, Co B—w'd'd
Louis Northrop, Co B—w'd'd
Geo Prentice, Co B—wound'd
Lawren Thorp, Co B—wo'n'd
Robt Warner, Co B—wound'd
Serg't Lazerne A Palmer, Co C—hip and knee, severe
Evelyn M Andrews, Co C—arm, slight
Robt Fitzmorris, Co C—leg, slight
Elbert Goodenough, Co C—foot, slight
Michael Hughes, Co C—hand, slight
Michael Mooney, Co C—leg, severe
Hugh McGahey, Co C—hand, slight
Wm Roch, Co C—side, slight
Corp Patrick McMahon, Co K—hand, slight
Michael Shay, Co K—both legs, severely
Capt G W Corliss, Co C—killed
Lt H M Dutton, Co C—killed
Capt D F Lane, Co D—leg, slight
Lt C Boyle, Co D—prisoner
Lt A A Chinery Co E—missing
Capt W W Packer, Co G—leg, slight
Serg-Maj W P Smith, N C S—leg, slight
Mi'l Walsh, Co C—head, s'ght
John H Watson, Co C—leg,
Sergeant James Hewison, Co D—both legs, severely
Corporal Robt Morrison, Co D—arm and breast, severe
Corporal John McCormick, Co D—arm, slightly
Anson L Norton, Co D—shoulder, severe
Joseph Canfield, Co D—both legs, severe
Henry G West, Co D—leg, slight
John F Gough, Co D—groin, dangerous
Sergeant Geo R Rowe, Co E—arm, slight.
Corporal Geo McCan, Co E—foot, slight
Owen Murphy, Co E—leg, dangerous
John G Hull, Co E—wound'd
John Leggett, Co E—woun d
Ed Fowler, Co G—arm, slight
Pascall Pellett, Co G—breast, severe
Sergt Harlan P Rugg, Co I—back and shoulder, sev
Corporal H Nodine, Co I—shoulder, severe
Corp Thos A Smith, Co I—leg amputated, dangerous
Wm Kerr, Co I—neck, sev
Thos Kelly, Co I—thigh, sev
Charles Slater, Co I—calf of leg, severe
John D Barden, Co I—wrist and arm, slight
Geo Squires, Co I—arm, s'ht
H'y Fieldsend, Co I—thigh, severe
John Belden, Co I—wound'd
Sergeant Elisha R Starr, Co K—hand, severe
J Carrington, Col—hand, sev
Fred Clark, Co K—thigh
John Gannon, Co K—arm amputated
James Monehan, Co K—leg

Missing.

Sergt Daniel Odell, Co A
Corp James Byers, Co A
Corp John B Bennett, Co A
George A Bradley, Co A
Wesley H Botsford, Co A
George S Ferry, Co A
David B Mills, Co A
William N Mix, Co A
Henry Manning, Co A
Henry C Prime, Co A
Arthur M Thorp, Co A
Phillip L Williams, Co A
Robert R Werner, Co A
Sergt Lowell M Snow, Co B
Corp Fred Sheppard, Co B
Corp Myron C Bailey, Co B
Charles Lyman, Co B
John Covert, Co B
George B Griffin, Co B
John Gavin, Co B
Edward S Mott, Co B
Sergt Isaac N Weldon, Co C
Sergt Wm Higgins, Co C
Sergt Geo F Selleck, Co C
Corp Erastus F Hart, Co C
Corp Walter Burns, Co C
Corp George F Lane, Co G
Corp George W Briggs, Co G
George Bedford, Co G
John Bowen, Co G
David Buckman, Co G
Giles H Bunting, Co. I
A J Clendenning, Co G
Sherman R Dayton, Co G
William A Gunn, Co G
Eugene F Hawley, Co G
Leander N Tucker, Co G
Serg A S Avery, Co I
Corp H McNunty, Co. I
Corp J A Wilson, Co I
Frederick King, Co I
Edward Langen, Co I
William M Button, Co C
Augustus W Hoyt, Co C
James Summerville, Co C
James McMahon, Co C
Daniel Meacham, Co C
Charles B Stevens, Co C
Henry E Thomas, Co C
John Bicker, Co D
John Hart, Co D
Elisha A Buck, Co D
John Hill, Co D
Corp F G Hixecker, Co D
Donald McCullum, Co D
James H Mentz, Co D
Hugo Oberempt, Co D
John O'Brien, Co D
Eugene Sugero, Co D
Thomas L Strong, Co D
Sergt Wm A Ambler, Co E
Edgar Alvord, Co E
Oliver Griffith, Co E
Edwin R Gilbert, Co E
Samuel Starr, Co E
Lawrence W Kervan, Co E
1st Sergt E H Covey, Co G
Corp Charles H Corey, Co G
Adam Cowns, Co I
Elmer Hatch, Co I
Henry Wheeler, Co I
Edward Griswold, Co I
Serg H Halloway, Co K
Corp Peter Carney, Co K
Corp Morton Brown, Co K
Corp H Trowbridge, Co K
Mathias H Manning, Co K
Thomas W Baird, Co K
Luke Flyn, Co K
David A Starr, Co. K
Alexander Sinclair, Co K
Lucius P Scranton, Co K
Seth F Mills, Co K

Killed.

Corp D L Smith, Co A
James L Bailey, Co B
Charles Checkeni, Co B
Robert O Lane, Co B
Charles Thompson, Co B
Corp Joseph O Blair, Co C
Patrick McClusky, Co C
Color Corp S B Taylor, Co D
Daniel Hawthorne, Co D
Lorenze Held, Co D
Color Serg E B Jones, Co E
Corp O G Brady, Co E
George Smith, Co E
George Dawley, Co G
Robert Arnold, Co I
Mathias Allen, Co I
Corp Joseph Kinne, Co K
Thomas Quinn, Co K

THIRD REGIMENT WISCONSIN VOLUNTEERS.

Lieut-Col L H D Crane—killed.
Major John W Scott—shoulder.
Sergt-Major Charles L Dering—leg.
Capt Wm Hawley, Co K—leg.
C C Brown, Co K—killed.
Wm Hubbell, Co K—killed
E C Polley, Co K—killed
Lawr'e Post, Co K—killed
Corp'l John Lyman, Co K—leg (amputated)
Corp K W Jones, Co K—head, slightly
John E Anderson, Co K—arm and hand
And'w Mathias, Co K—side
James Bean, Co K—fingers, slight
Asa Celby, Co K—foot, severely
J W Leslie, Co I—hand
Corp W Buck, Co I—missing
Corp W A Leach, Co I—m'g
W Sweat, Co I—missing
W H Mason, Co H—killed
Ord Sergt Wm M Snow, Co H—shoulder
Sergt F E Orton, Co H—both legs.
Corp D Potter, Co H—breast
Henry Mason, Co H—hand
J Anderson, Co H—nose
R T Blair, Co H—hand
L McMurtry, Co H—missing
C S Sawtell, Co H—missing
E W Butler, Co F—killed
Sergt Anson Titus, Co E—left foot
Corp A Wheelock, Co E—missing
A Wallace, Co E—missing
Corp Curtis Jacob, Co D—killed
Ord-Sergt Lyman B Balcome, Co D—ankle
Corp Chas H Linsey, Co D—head
Wesley J Butts, Co D—killed
Clinton W Page, Co D—arm, severe
Hiram Allen, Co D—shoulder
Jerry Close, Co D—hip
Job Clark, Co D—groin, severe
Dewitt Clark, Co D—thigh
Ralph P Devan, Co D—knee, severe
Thomas Layton, Co D—wrist and thigh
Francis Morton, Co D—hand
Geo Maxwell, Co B—killed
Fred Eddy, Co B—killed
J C Laramore, Co B—killed
G Brier, Co B—leg, slightly
N S Smith, Co B—legs
J Truax, Co B—wrist and side, severe
Jesse P Dean, Co B—testicles and penis
L P Whitcomb, Co B—thigh, slight
Chas F Robie, Co B—face
A Fenton, Co B—missing
Sergt A Wood, Co A—head
A F Towley, Co K—thigh
A Thomas, Co K—arm, severe
A Thride, Co K—leg, slight
1st Lieut T J Widvey, Co K—missing
Corp'l C S Curtis, Co K—missing
Thomas Elliott, Co K—missing
Amoriah Willetts, Co K—missing
Capt Moses O'Brien, Co I—kill

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, 1862.

Amusements this Evening.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Whites and Browns—Simon's Mishap—The Italian Brigands—The Three Fishing Trappers.

WALLACK'S—Pauvres O'Rafferty—The Young Actress.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Gen. Tom Thumb, Com. Nutt, Aquaria, &c., at all hours. A Talented Farce Company, at 3 and 7½ o'clock P. M.

WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, No. 514 Broadway—Negro Entertainments.

SIEBERT'S CREMORNE GARDENS—6th-av. and 14th-st.—Opera, Ballet and Pantomime.

GEORGE CHRISTY'S MINSTRELS—Hall of Minstrelsy—No. 585 Broadway.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY—No. 548 Broadway—Exhibition of Paintings, &c.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 553 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

The uncertainty with regard to the movements of the Army of the Potomac will be relieved this morning by the positive announcement, received from Fortress Monroe, that Harrison's Landing was evacuated on Saturday morning about 8 o'clock, and that at about the same hour Gen. McClellan's advance arrived at Williamsburgh. The public property was all removed down the James River in safety, and the army effected its movement without interruption. We shall soon hear of the Army of the Potomac again—in a locality, perhaps, where the rebels least want it.

The news from Gen. Pope's army indicates a speedy battle. Everything appears to be ready for the advance across the Rapidan, along the banks of which our troops are now encamped. Gen. Pope removed his headquarters nearer the front on Sunday, and his men are in the best of spirits. The rebels are still said to be pouring into Gordonsville.

The demonstration in Washington last night in honor of the released officers, Corcoran, Wilcox, and others, was in the highest degree enthusiastic. The avenue in front of their quarters was so densely crowded as to prevent the passage of the street cars. The Sixty-ninth New-York Regiment was present and warmly welcomed.

Col. Corcoran was yesterday appointed a Brigadier-General by the President, his commission to date from the day on which he was taken prisoner at Bull Run.

It will be seen by orders published elsewhere that the War Department has determined hereafter to appoint no Major or Brigadier Generals excepting from among officers of the regular army, who have rendered meritorious and distinguished services, or volunteer officers, who, by some successful achievement in the field, shall have displayed the military qualifications required for the duties of a general officer.

The steamships *North Star* and *Roanoke* arrived at this port yesterday morning, with advices from New-Orleans to the 10th inst. The most important intelligence by these arrivals relates to the battle of Baton Rouge, which proves to have been of much more importance than at first appeared from the mangled reports which reached us through rebel channels. The action, which was fought on the 5th, terminated in a complete victory for our forces, against considerable odds. Our troops fought with the most desperate bravery, and suffered quite severely, though the rebel losses are much the heaviest, numbering over a thousand—including, according to Gen. Butler's general order of congratulation, three Brigadier-Generals killed, wounded and prisoners, and many Colonels and field officers. Gen. Williams, it appears, did not have his head shot off, but was killed by a rifle ball through the chest, while leading a portion of his troops in a charge. Breckinridge is reported to have lost his right arm. A Gen. Lovell was killed, supposed to be a brother of Major-Gen. Mansfield Lovell. We also receive an account of the last moments of the ram *Arkansas*, from which it seems the finishing touches were put upon the monster by the gunboat *Essex*, commanded by Capt. Porter. The *Essex* engaged the ram single-handed, and after effecting a breach in her side with nine-inch solid shot, fired an incendiary shell into her and set her on fire. Her officers and crew mostly escaped to the shore. Affairs in New-Orleans are progressing about as usual.

Some little excitement was occasioned in Suffolk, Va., on Saturday morning last, by an apprehension that the place was about to be attacked. On the night before about a hundred rebel cavalry drove in the National pickets.

We learn from Albany that the enrollment of the militia, preparatory to the draft, will commence forthwith. Adj.-Gen. Hillhouse has addressed a letter to the Military Committee of each Senatorial District, requesting the Committee to recommend to the Governor the names of two persons in each Ward to act as Commissioners in making the enrollment—thus insuring a much more thorough enrollment than under the method pursued at first. It is understood that under the first call for 300,000 volunteers for the war, there were already forty regiments organized, though some of them, of course, still lack considerable of having full ranks. Seventeen regiments, however, will leave for the seat of war before the 30th inst.

A desperate battle took place at Clarendon, Ark., on Monday of last week, between the National troops under Gen. Hovey and a portion of the rebel Gen. Hindman's command. Our force consisted of six regiments of infantry, and the rebel force of eight regiments of cavalry and part of an infantry brigade. The battle resulted in the defeat of the rebels, and the capture of seven hundred prisoners. The loss of life is reported heavy on both sides.

Our advices from Nashville represent that the guerrillas are threatening that city on every side. All railroad communication with the city is cut off, though telegraphic communication continues without interruption. A large rebel force under Gen. Stevens is said to be between Nashville and Murfreesboro.

Under date of Jackson, Tenn., Aug. 14, Gen. J. A. McClernand telegraphed: "There was a skirmish yesterday between home guards and guerrillas, fifteen miles southeast of this place. The rebels were dispersed."

Orders have already been received to prepare rolls of the rebel prisoners of war confined at Indianapolis, with a view to exchange. The rolls foot up 4,300; of this number 2,200 are Tennesseeans, who refuse to be exchanged, and desire to take the oath of allegiance. The matter is left at the disposal of Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee. He is empowered to effect the release of all those prisoners who have expressed an anxious desire to return to their allegiance to the United States Government, and are willing to take the oath and give bond for its faithful observance. Those who are still disloyal will be exchanged by the cartel.

GENERAL NEWS.

Two days later advices from Europe are received by the *Europa*, which passed Cape Race yesterday. Our full dispatch, however, has not yet reached us, owing to a break in the telegraphic communication. The rebel Envoys Mason and Slidell, are represented to be hard at work endeavoring to procure the recognition of the Southern Confederacy. Our account has it that they had *demanded* the recognition, and that England had refused to accede to the demand, while France had not yet decided what to do. The Liverpool Cotton market continued quiet. Breadstuffs and Provisions were unchanged.

The steamship *Hansa*, from Southampton on the 6th of August, arrived at this port yesterday morning. Her news is anticipated. We received by her, however, our correspondence and files of newspapers, giving details of recent events. The *Anglo Saxon's* latest dispatch, *viâ* Londonderry, is also telegraphed to us from Father Point.

Before Judge Cadwallader, in Philadelphia, on Saturday, the argument in the matter of the prize steamer *Bermuda* and cargo was concluded by Mr. Gibbons for the United States. Mr. Gibbons replied to the argument of Mr. G. M. Wharton in a very successful manner. He took the broad ground that, as the *Bermuda* had contraband goods on board, the question of territorial jurisdiction did not arise; that, though the vessel was owned by or under the control of a British subject, which the counsel for the United States deny, as the Queen's proclamation of neutrality had been violated, the claim of territorial jurisdiction would not hold, no matter where the capture was made. At the close of the argument, Judge Cadwallader said that an opinion might be expected from him very soon, probably in a few days, unless matters of public importance so encroached upon his time that he would not be able to write out his decision.

From statements in the Philadelphia *Ledger*, it appears probable that the *New-Ironsides* may be off on her trial trip at any moment. Apparently everything is in readiness for her departure. With all her stores on board, she sinks so deeply in the water that her ram is nearly submerged.

The British steamship *Plantagenet*, Capt. Bearse, from Kingston, Jamaica, 7th inst., *viâ* Port-au-Prince, 9th inst., arrived yesterday morning. She left at Port-au-Prince, schooner *Horace E. Bell*, from Boston, just arrived; the brig *King Brothers* sailed for New-York 1st inst. Her advices are not important.

Tuttle's comet can be seen by the eye, eight degrees distant from the Polar Star, on a line with the Pointers. It is also on a line with the two principal stars in the body of the Little Bear, the tail, dimly perceptible, streaming toward the Pole. It is approaching the earth at the rate of two and a half millions of miles daily.

The Stock Exchange showed increased buoyancy yesterday, and higher prices by ¼@1 ₩ cent. on Saturday. The price of Gold left off 114¼@115 ₩ cent. Exchange, 127@127½ on London. The supply of Money easy at 4 ₩ cent. The deposits with the United States Treasury at this rate yesterday were $670,000.

The Cotton Market is very quiet. Coffee is dull. Rice quiet. Molasses inactive. Sugars are active, and ¼c. ₩ lb. higher. Freights are rather quiet, but rates are firm. The Flour market is a little more active, and Western and State is rather lower, as are the low grades of Canadian and Southern, but the better grades are firm, and in fair request. Rye Flour is steady. Corn Meal is scarce and firmer. Wheat is in good demand, especially prime qualities, which are quite firm. Corn is active and firmer. Other Grains are steady. Pork is more active for Government use, and the market closes better. Beef is steady. Bacon is scarce and wanted. Cut Meats are steady. Lard is in good demand, and is firm. Butter aed Cheese are steady.

At the Cattle Market there was apparently more than a sufficiency of bullocks to meet every demand. Two or three causes, however, have conspired to nearly clean the yards at advanced rates, producing the liveliest trade seen at Forty-fourth-street for weeks past. About 3,750 bullocks were on sale, but butchers had an unusually large call for beef on Friday and Saturday, completely draining them, and they took hold in earnest and bought fully three-fourths of the cattle by yesterday noon, and the greater portion of the balance before night, leaving less than 250 head, with one or two lots telegraphed for, to supply the demand of to-day. There was an advance of ½c. in prices, and taking weights into account, some butchers paid nearly 1c. per pound, net weight, more for cattle than they did under the pressure of a full market last week. Eight cents was readily paid for medium cattle, 8½c. for good nice steers, and a few of the crack buyers say their best cattle will stand them 9c.

The Army of the Potomac.

When, with its usual enterprise, the Times laid before its readers last week intelligence of Gen. McClellan's removal from Harrison's Landing, journals less fortunate in getting the news condemned loudly our imprudence in making the publication. We were charged with supplying advices to the enemy; with imperiling the success of the movement; with an entire oversight of the public good in anxiety to cater to public curiosity; and so through the long category of topics for scolding suggested by the occasion. It was not enough to refer our implacable neighbors to the fact that in this instance the censorship was too late. What was told to the loyal community in the *Times* had already been told to the rebels by the Richmond and Charleston Press, as extracts from those papers clearly proved. Rumors to the same purport, more or less concrete, were current in Wall-street, were serving the mischievous uses of speculation—were exciting the profoundest anxiety generally. Confident that no evil result could ensue, in this instance at least, from a frank disclosure of the truth, and the tranquilization of the public mind, the truth was told, and we have reason to know, with the very happiest effect. Fresh hope and confidence were visible on every face. A new impulse was given to enlistments. It was felt that the crisis of the war had passed.

The news in the Times this morning fully justifies the reasoning upon which we acted. McClellan has transported his army to Yorktown in entire safety. Not a man, or trophy, or fragment, has been left for the enemy. Nor, after the experience of the June battles before Richmond, have the rebels ventured pursuit, and the hazards of those murderous receptions with which their reckless columns were entertained at Gaines' Mill and Malvern Hill. Unmolested and at leisure has the Union General removed that grand army, with all its material of war, from the very front of the enemy, and placed it, not only in security, but at a point from which it instantly becomes available for the most destructive uses. The fact is not only creditable to the skill and prudence of Gen. McClellan, but throws instructive light upon the weakness and demoralization of the rebel army, which witnessed the whole transaction, without the courage or ability to strike a blow.

The plans, of which this movement of the Army of the Potomac is a fragment, it is not our duty to reveal, even supposing we possessed them. It is quite certain, however, that Yorktown will not long be tenanted by the Union troops. In a few days we shall probably hear of McClellan's veterans on a different field, where they will abundantly vindicate the claim to uninterrupted victory, to which good leadership and daring soldiership fully entitle them, and from which circumstances uncontrollable by either officers or men, have thus far withheld them. The event will draw lightly upon our patience.

Release of Gen. Stone.—We learn that Col. Charles P. Stone, U. S. A., and Brigadier-General of Volunteers, who has been for many months confined in Fort Lafayette, is at liberty, and stopping with his family in this City. Why Gen. Stone was sent to Fort Lafayette is as much a mystery to the public as is his release without trial, and without, we believe, the preference of charges. It will be proper hereafter to inquire into the history of this extraordinary transaction. Certainly, whether Gen. Stone was or was not guilty when imprisoned, his discharge, untried, throws a fearful burden of responsibility upon Government.

The Priest, the Soldier and the War.

We regard it as not a little auspicious that the good cause should have been reinforced by the simultaneous presence in our midst of two such powerful auxiliaries as Archbishop Hughes and Col. Corcoran. Each is from his personal qualities and station in life a representative man, with thousand-fold filaments of relationship and influence connecting him with his countrymen. In the one we see the gallant soldier, beloved by the people for all noble, human qualities, and doubly-beloved for his heroic sufferings; in the other, the priest clad with the authority of his high office, and united to his fellows by that which is most sacred in our nature. But both return—the one from his diplomatic mission to Europe, the other from his exile in a Southern prison, (where, too, he found a mission of his own—that, namely, of illustrating how a patriotic soul can add dignity even to prison walls,)—soldier and priest, we say, both return to exercise their peculiar influence in aiding the work which Heaven has given the Nation to do. Let us, for a moment, see what we may hope from these two men, and how the great power they wield may be turned to the best account.

The sermon delivered by the distinguished prelate on Sunday, and published by us yesterday, has already been read by millions, and the thanks of every man who has the success of the Union cause at heart, have already gone out to him for his timely and fervent utterances in support of the Government. The statement, also, which he made, of the disposition of the European nations, which he has had such unequaled opportunity of learning, are of the most reassuring character. But there is much in the same direction which we hope the Archbishop will yet do. He has, as he himself stated, been too long away from the country to be acquainted with the present condition of thought and sentiment among his people; and we make little doubt, now that he is in a position to appreciate both, that he will take an early opportunity of disabusing the minds of those with whom his influence is great, of all prepossessions that stand in the way of a hearty, whole-souled sympathy with, and a participation in the work of putting down the rebellion. One of these, and probably the most active in discouraging enlisment among the population of foreign birth, is the utterly false notion that the interests of the laboring classes are likely to suffer in consequence of the great influx of negroes, which they anticipate as likely to take place into our Northern cities in the progress of the war, and the resultant glut in the supply of thews and sinews. This sentiment has already led to riots in several cities of the North, and to violent assaults on the unoffending black population. It is notorious that these demonstrations have been in all cases the work of co-religionists of the Archbishop. They are a scandal to religion, an opprobium on our foreign population, and a serious obstacle to enlistment. We make little doubt that Archbishop Hughes will see that nothing he can do is left undone to counteract this baleful tendency. And there is another equally desirable result which we may hope the influence of the distinguished prelate will bring about, and that is the inspiration of the Catholic clergy, as a body, with a more *positive* interest in the war. No other class of men exercise an influence so intimate and so powerful over their fellows, and though the Catholic clergy has ever been patriotic, their patriotism has not always been of that active and ardent temper which glows in the appeal to enlist which the Archbishop sent forth from his pulpit last Sunday. Let every parish priest sound such a bugle-note as *he* gave forth, and we shall speedily have ten times "ten thousand men," who might never otherwise have gone to swell the armies of the Union, and bring victory to the National cause.

For the gallant soldier, whom New-York will to-morrow welcome home again from his long and bitter captivity, he will doubtless find his own work to do. Michael Corcoran needs no more than the magnetism of his presence to be such a recruiting officer as the service has never before seen. His heart is set upon again seeking out the foe of whom he has had so intimate an experience; and twenty thousand of his countrymen, we doubt not, will follow him and his gallant companion-officers to the field.

We have good reason to expect much of these two men. They are qualified, as are no others, to arouse our foreign-born, and especially our Irish fellow-citizens and residents. For nobly though these have already done, yet we doubt if they have done their full share, and certainly that they have done all they might. This prodigious element has yet, indeed, hardly been tapped. We could desire no men better qualified to call forth all its hidden resources, than the patriot priest and the patriot soldier—Archbishop Hughes and Col. Corcoran.

Dodging to the Last.—The *Tribune*, under the firm belief that Wendell Phillips regarded "the struggle now making for the Union unprincipled and futile," and was "discouraging enlistments," refused for two days to answer us whether it considered him disloyal, and a fit subject for incarceration with other men whom it demanded should be imprisoned for that identical offence. The *Tribune* wriggled painfully, and wrote profusely—compared Phillips to other men—and declared that *if* Phillips did wish to "supersede this Republic" and establish a new one, it was because he wished to get rid of "the monstrous and scandalous anomaly" of a Republic tolerating Slavery. It admitted, then and subsequently, that Phillips was guilty of sedition, but refused to say he deserved punishment. On the contrary, it unmistakably intimated that in the case of Phillips, "the end justified the means." It was innocent to seek the overthrow of the Government if done in the interest of universal abolitionism—otherwise, to jail with the offenders! Such was Tribunism.

When pinned down by the Times to the bold avowal or repudiation of its disloyal and revolutionary teachings, and required to "answer, Yes or No, whether a man (Abolitionist or Secessionist) ought to be arrested for discouraging enlistments"—accompanied with the explanation that "it is the *principle* we are after, not Wendell Phillips"—the *Tribune* does, what do you suppose, reader? Creeps through the smallest kind of a knot-hole, and says we have not quoted Mr. Phillips fairly! The name of Phillips is nothing to the point. We did not quote him at all, because we hadn't his speech to quote from. We credited him, as the *Tribune* did, from common fame. But if common fame, in this case as in others, has proved a common liar, yet the principle it has brought under discussion remains the same—remains vital. Should men who "discourage enlistments" be put in prison, be they sympathizers with Emancipation and Wendell Phillips, or sympathizers with Slavery and Jeff. Davis? The *Tribune* will not or dare not answer.

The Defeat of Breckinridge at Baton Rouge.

John C. Breckinridge is ambitious to illustrate in his single person all the vices which can make a Vice-President and a traitor detestable. It is only a day or two ago we printed a dispatch from his pen, in which he claimed a victory at Baton Rouge, and represented the Union command of Gen. Williams as cut to pieces. The story was a good one, though halting in certain of its members, as in the circumstance of the bulletin bearing date ten miles away from Baton Rouge, a point reached, it seemed, "without disorder or loss" on the part of the victors. It was at once notable that victors are always presumed to hold a battle-ground secured by their prowess, especially when the ground is a strategical point for the all-important possession of which the fight was challenged, and which can hardly be said to be reoccupied by an army which, after a brief combat, marches away at top speed, only pausing when the vanquished cease, after a chase of ten miles, to harass its rear. But Gen. Breckinridge is ill-seasoned in arms. The military vocabulary may not be at his finger ends; or, in his confidence of victory, he may have shared the fatuity of Gen. Taylor, who never knew when he was beaten. Indeed, the cotemporary dispatches by way of Grenada not only placed the rebel General in possession of the town, but sent the ram *Arkansas* to play a formidable and triumphant part in its capture. Whatever, therefore, the discrepancy of details, the result from all the various sources of evidence was the same. The rebels had occupied Baton Rouge after a battle of proportions more or less stupendous. The battle was certified to by the sign-manual of Breckinridge himself, and the occupation attested by the Grenada *Appeal*.

Complete, however, as the case, thus carefully particularized and affirmed, seemed to be, the news from Union authorities soon threatened it from the foundation. Even the obscure and insufficient telegrams from Memphis were irreconcilable with the rebel reports. They sent the invincible ram ashore before it reached Baton Rouge, and there gave it over as a prey to Commodore Porter. And with more regard to minuteness of finish, described, as the result of the Breckinridgian assault, the repulse of the rebels, and the safety of the Union position. These intimations we now have amply confirmed by way of New-Orleans. The letter of our own correspondent gives a graphic and absolutely truthful narrative of the attack of Breckinridge, his repulse, and the chase, which was only suspended when ten miles had been placed between him and the position he was instructed to capture. In short, the entire romance of his "official dispatch" is converted by this recital into sorrowful reality, and the Ex-Vice President is to take his place among the great falsifiers of history.

It is, indeed, a relief to turn from the cowardly fabrications of the renegade, to that picture of stalwart gallantry and sturdy resolve on the side of the Union holders of Baton Rouge, which gives the rebel leader the lie. To the reduction of the place Breckinridge came with an overwhelming force of infantry, horsemen and artillery. He had simply to crush down all resistance by the employment of superior numbers and greater weight of metal. But so courageously was he met at all points; the interest upon his assault was so promptly compounded and repaid; that the false-hearted traitor was turned back a beaten fugitive, before he had fairly crossed swords with the enemy. The repulse was followed, not by an orderly retreat, but by a rout. Of the panic and distress of the rebel leader during this flight, who shall tell? The only confused leisure left him was, no doubt, employed in concocting the lie, which, as an official dispatch, was to be next day forwarded to his disappointed masters at Richmond. On the other hand, too much honor cannot be awarded the name of Gen. Williams for his heroic conduct and admirable military dispositions; honor the nation may well regret its inability to pay the dead commander? The debt due the National officers and soldiers generally for their courageous bearing and inevitable success, we can and ought to pay at once. Their efforts saved the Capital of Louisiana to the nation; for what, with the reinforcements dispatched by Gen. Butler, and the presence of Commodore Farragut's cruisers, it is hardly likely the attempt will be repeated while the war lasts. And in the safety of Baton Rouge lies the safety of New-Orleans itself; so splendid and satisfactory to all loyal men, is Breckinridge's so-called victory.

The Orleans Princes.—In another column will be found a note from Gen. Sickles, in which a tribute is paid to the courage and amiable personal qualities of the Princes of Orleans. While it is gratifying to have this testimony from one so qualified by circumstances to offer it, we do not see that the Times has so called either the personal courage or other attributes of these gentlemen in question, as to require this emendation of its record. The departure of the Prince de Joinville and his nephews was unquestionably owing to something beyond a mere personal fear of danger. Was it not due to the consciousness that the fate of a Royal house, and its chances of once more regaining a throne, were dependent upon the safety of the young men, whose lives were needlessly exposed in a defensive battle, where there was little of glory to repay the risk? Such was the meaning of the phrase to which Gen. Sickles takes exception. To impugn the gallantry and chivalrous devotion of his *protégés* would, of course, be equivalent to saying they are not Frenchmen.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

The Mystery Regarding Army Movements Cleared Up.

Character of the Late Foreign Advices.

Cassius M. Clay to Have a Command West of the Mississippi.

The Appointment of Major and Brigadier-Generals.

ORDER REGARDING PROMOTIONS.

War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, Washington, Aug. 18, 1862.

General Orders, No. 111.—*First*—Hereafter no appointments of Major-General or Brigadier-General will be given except to officers of the regular army, for meritorious and distinguished services during the war, or to volunteer officers who, by some successful achievement in the field, shall have displayed the military abilities required for the duties of a general officer.

Second—No appointment to such grades will be issued by the War Department till an examination is made to ascertain if there are any charges or evidence against the character, conduct or fitness of the appointee, and if there should be any such charges or evidence, a special report of the same will be made to the President.

By order of the Secretary of War.

E. D. TOWNSEND, Assist. Adj.-Gen.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Monday, Aug. 18.

THE MOVEMENT OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

There was no contradiction between your Washington dispatch concerning McClellan's whereabouts and your private note from Fortress Monroe concerning the movements of his army, as published in the Times of this morning. The explanation is simply that McClellan stayed till the last, and that the Government kept giving prominence to his location, while permitting nothing to be said about that of his army. It is now announced in a Washington evening paper that the rear of the army of the Potomac has reached Williamsburgh in its march to a position to coöperate effectively with Pope, and that we shall doubtless next hear of it on the north side of the York River, at some point from which a march to Pope's support will be easy. Of course these speculations go for what they are worth, but the fact on which they are based clears away the mystification that has been so successfully kept up concerning affairs on the Peninsula.

DANGER TO POPE.

Apprehensions begin to be expressed that the rebels, finding it impossible to pursue McClellan for want of transportation, will suddenly concentrate by means of their railroads in Pope's front, at Gordonsville, and make a desperate effort to overwhelm him before support can now reach him. No fears are expressed of danger from such a plan, but the probability of its being attempted causes the expectation of a speedy renewal of active work beyond Culpepper.

THE NEW LEVIES.

It is stated that at the rate the new levies are now moving forward to their destinations, sixty thousand reinforcements could be given Pope and McClellan within the week, and that an equal number can be forwarded to the Western armies. It is universally remarked of the troops as they arrive that they are composed of a better class of men than many of the earlier regiments. Washington begins to assume the old appearance of June and July, of a year ago. The town is rapidly filling up with strangers. The Regiments in Gen. Pope's Army are beginning to receive recruits from home pretty rapidly, to fill them up to the maximum again. One Massachusetts Regiment alone, the Thirteenth, received one hundred and thirteen of these recruits yesterday.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Adj.-Gen. Thomas remains at Aiken's Landing, on the James River, superintending the exchange of prisoners. It seems to be now progressing satisfactorily, though confined to officers.

CASSIUS M. CLAY.

Cassius M. Clay is to be assigned to a very important command west of the Mississippi.

COL. CORCORAN A BRIGADIER.

Col. Michael Corcoran was this morning commissioned by the President a Brigadier-General, to date from July 21, 1861, the day on which he was taken prisoner at Bull Run.

MAGOFFIN'S RESIGNATION.

The recent movements in Kentucky, resulting in Magoffin's resignation, and the election of Senator Robinson, one of their oldest and truest Union men, as acting Governor, are in pursuance of a plan agreed upon by Kentucky Union men, in concert with the Administration, and foreshadowed in these dispatches a fortnight or more ago. Magoffin was convinced that the Union men would give him no opportunity to do harm, and that it would be more creditable to retire gracefully than continue Governor with his hands tied; and as the personal relations between him and the Union men have generally been pleasant, they thus succeeded in coaxing him to enable them to carry out their policy, and give Kentucky an earnest war Governor.

THE TAX APPOINTMENTS.

The tax appointments begin to be decided upon more rapidly. Secretary Chase and Commissioner Boutwell agreed on the list of collectors and assessors for Ohio this forenoon, and the nominations thus made are now in the hands of the President. The New-York appointments are to be taken up and a day spent on them. There is a large influx of candidates and candidates' friends, and the old scenes of office-hunting, wire-pulling, lobbying, etc., are being renewed again.

Foreign advices by the late steamers are not without rays of comfort. Private letters have been received by members of the Government, from members of the British Cabinet, expressing the warmest sympathy for us, and hopes for our success. Encouraging letters have also been received from Mr. Cobden and other eminent British statesmen, but the evidence is not wanting that the leaders of the British Cabinet must be regarded as at least passively if not actively our enemies.

EXEMPTS.

Applications have been made to the War Department to exempt policemen in large cities from the draft, on the ground that their services are essential

IMPORTANT MOVEMENT.

The Entire Evacuation of Harrison's Landing.

Gen. McClellan's Advance at Williamsburgh.

The Public Property Removed in Safety.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, Aug. 16.

The Union troops evacuated Harrison's Landing this morning about 8 o'clock; and about the same hour Gen. McClellan's advance arrived at Williamsburgh. The public property was all removed in safety, and all is quiet.

OUR FORTRESS MONROE CORRESPONDENCE

Gen. McClellan's Army Safe—Arrival of Col. Corcoran and Others of the Old Hostages—Rumored Attack on Our Pickets at Suffolk.

Old Point Comfort, Saturday, Aug. 16, 1862.

The tidings which reach us of the movements of Gen. McClellan's army are—so far—very encouraging. His advance is already far ahead, his rear unassailed, and, ere this reaches you, let us hope our gallant leader and his men will be all safe at their destination. It is certain that the army is now safely across the Chickahominy.

Old Point has been enlivened to-day by the appearance of sundry distinguished visitors, among them Col. Corcoran, Col. Wilcox, of the First Michigan; Lieut.-Col. Bowman, of the old Eighth Pennsylvania (now disbanded); and Maj. Voorhis, of the First United States Artillery—a portion of the old hostages whose fate has, for a whole year, excited such commiseration in the Northern mind. Two of them yet remain in the clutches of the enemy—Lieut.-Col. Neff, of the Second Kentucky Volunteers; and Maj. J. D. Porter, of the Thirty-eighth New-York. These officers were brought here this morning on board the steamer *Henry Burden*, under the care of that accomplished gentleman, Capt. John S. Stevenson, of the Marine Artillery, assistant to Adj.-Gen. Thomas, and proceed this evening to Washington with Capt. Stevenson.

I had the pleasure of conversing with Col. Corcoran and Col. Bowman, both of whom are looking much better than could have been anticipated, after their long and harrassing confinement. Col. Corcoran is a remarkably young-looking man, entirely different from the published portraits of him. It was interesting to hear him and Col. Bowman speak of the indescribable feelings which came over them when they first found themselves once again under the protection of the good old flag. I could write a long account of the hideous treatment which, from such high testimony, is given to our prisoners among the rebels; but New-York will probably—or at any rate *ought* to—hear enough of it from themselves. If these gentlemen don't stir up the very stones of New-York, or at any rate all that Irishmen walk on, and raise a brigade between them in a very short time, the Irish character is less enthusiastic than is generally believed.

There is a rumor here to-day of our pickets having been attacked at or near Suffolk. Are the people of Suffolk disarmed? Has every house in Suffolk been searched from cellar to roof, and every species of arms taken out? are the questions, which everybody is asking of everybody. If not—why not? If Suffolk be attacked, and the disloyal inhabitants pour death and destruction upon our troops from every window in the place, who is to be responsible for it? That every house in that place is a little arsenal is the prevailing belief of every officer with whom I have conversed, and they may be counted by dozens.

NEMO.

FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

Fortress Monroe, Saturday, Aug. 16.

Several transports have arrived here during the night from Harrison's Landing, with sick and convalescent soldiers on board.

Harrison's Landing is entirely evacuated by the Union troops.

The transports, with the disabled soldiers, have all passed down the Roads, except a few now at this place, which are the *New-York*, *Elm City*, *Montreal*, *Forest City*, and some sailing vessels.

Two or three hundred sutlers came down the river to-day, and their schooners are now lying in this harbor.

The *State of Maine* and the *John Brooks* have also

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT has information that the United States gunboat *Penobscot* captured, off North Carolina, a few days ago, the sloop *Lizzie*, from Nassau, sailing under British colors, and loaded with blankets, sheet tin, &c. When captured she was trying to evade the blockade.

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Surgeons in charge of the different hospitals are enlisting under the recent order of the Secretary of War, male citizen nurses to take the places of those soldiers who have been performing such duties, but who are now being remanded to their regiments. The enlistment of the above class of nurses is for one year, they receiving $20 per month, one ration per diem, clothing and medical attendance. Preference is given to those who have served in such capacities in civil hospitals.

A Board of Medical Officers, consisting of Inspectors Perley, Cutler and Coolidge, and Surgeon Smith and Assistant Surgeon Wenzell, United States Army, has been convened in this City, by order of the Secretary of War, to revise and improve the medical regulations of the Army. This is one of the important steps of reform instituted in the Medical Department by Surgeon-Gen. Hammond.

THE NEW MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

The new order of things, upon which we have entered since July, is giving great confidence in the speedy renewal of an uninterrupted series of military successes. This month is regarded as the crisis. If it passes without a decided diversion in favor of the Confederates, the door of hope will be closed to them by the vast display of strength we shall then be able to make, both by sea and by land. The knowledge of this fact must arouse the South to a last desperate effort, and some bold stroke from them is daily looked for in the direction of Gen. Pope's operations, where our daily accumulating strength renders action on their part necessary now, if ever.

GEN. CASEY AND THE NEW TROOPS.

A few regiments of troops have arrived here as the first fruits of the last call for volunteers. Gen. Casey has already made his preparations, and is waiting to receive them. His appointment to the position of providing for the troops arriving here gives great satisfaction. His previous experience has demonstrated his fitness for the position. In spite of the injustice done to Gen. Casey, by McClellan's hasty disposition from the Peninsula, he is stronger in the confidence of the Government and the community than ever, and through the simple force of his own character alone; for no General in the army has less of the wire-puller and the politician. The adoption of Casey's Tactics, as the result of the recommendations his system has received from the best military authorities, is a just tribute to his labors. It is a satisfaction to see the book of the traitor Hardee giving place to the work of so loyal a man as Gen. Casey, which should before this have displaced it.

DEBENTURE CERTIFICATES.

The Secretary of the Treasury has decided that debenture certificates are receivable in payment for duties.

sick, which are to be transferred to the steamship Atlantic to-day. Among them are the following:

Capt. Charles Hall, 4th New-York.
Capt. A. J. McNett, 93d New-York.
Capt. J. B. Moshier. 93d New-York.
Capt. Hass, 96th Pennsylvania.
Capt. W. H. Loudon, 1st New-Jersey.
Capt. H. S. Commoger, 101st New-York.
Capt. O. S. Woodward, 93d Pennsylvania.
Capt. E. J. Manning, 78th New-York.
Capt. B. Russell, 96th New-York.
Capt. M. M. Curtis, 16th New-York.
Capt. Samuel Moffatt, 26th Pennsylvania.
Capt. J. C. Gillon, Commissary's Department.
Capt. E. S. Getchell, 2d Maine.
Capt. J. Crabb, 1st New-York Artillery.
Capt. J. B. Brookbank, 9th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Capt. W. D. Dixon, 6th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Capt. G. W. Hinds, 96th New-York.
Capt. A. J. Bolar, 12th Pennsylvania.
Capt. C. E. Taylor, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Capt. O. H. Miller, 12th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Capt. R. A. Thomas, 26th Pennsylvania.
Capt. J. W. Holmes, 3d Excelsior.
Capt. Charles Williams, 82d Pennsylvania.
Capt. L. Voltaire, 98th Pennsylvania.
Capt. W. H. Owen, Quartermaster, Gen. Birney's Staff.
Capt. J. L. Wright, 5th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Capt. J. Rehler, 6th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Capt. P. B. Barton, 6th Pennsylvania.
Capt. L. W. Hamlin, 3d Pennsylvania.
Capt. T. H. Mitchell, 5th U. S. Cavalry.
Capt. J. B. Bradenbach, 106th Pennsylvania,
Capt. H. H. Young, 2d Rhode Island.
Lieut. J. B. Branteer, 12th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. W. H. Keon, 12th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. G. Huber, 12th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. M. M. McCann, 7th Maine.
Lieut. Thomas W. McCann, 7th Maine.
Lieut. E. F. Garland, 7th Maine.
Lieut. R. W. Jackson, 7th Maine.
Lieut. Edward Pulkly, 7th Maine.
Lieut. S. Shute, 7th Maine.
Lieut. N. Bellington, 7th Maine.
Lieut. C. W. Merrill, 7th Maine.
Lieut. H. A. P. Reynolds, 7th Maine.
Lieut. L. Huber, 96th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. R. D. Cook, 3d New-Jersey.
Lieut. A. W. Wheeler, 31st Illinois.
Lieut. C. E. Walbridge, 100th New-York.
Lieut. J. R. Mitchell, 101st New-York.
Lieut. G. Cox, 101st New-York.
Lieut. G. R. French, 100th New-York.
Lieut. R. R. Chine, 8th New-York Battery.
Lieut. P. B. Sanborn. 1st United States Infantry.
Lieut. C. Doherty, 8th New-York.
Lieut. A. E. Swain, 102d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. D. S. Norton, 96th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Neal Coil, 92d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. A. Belger, 70th New-York.
Lieut. J. Carpenter, 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Lieut. S. W. Sanborn 5th Maine.
Lieut. D. B. Steele, 56th New-York.
Lieut. J. Wilson, 83d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. J. Horn, 6th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Lieut. D. Mason, 6th Pennsylvania Reserves.
Lieut. H. H. Jenks, 52d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. C. C. Chamberlain, 3d Vermont.
Lieut. W. H. Greene, 1st New-York.
Lieut. S. B. M. Young, 4th Pennsylvania Cavalry.
Lieut. A. Mahew, 7th Massachusetts.
Lieut. H. M. Allis, 5th Excelsior.
Lieut. A. F. Keene, 23d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. E. P. Putney, 62d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. J. F. Moore, 2d Maine.
Lieut. G. Bosert, 98th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. Philip Gornlee, 98th Pennsylvania.
Lieut. R. Laughtier, 103d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. L. B. Hutman, 72d New-York.
Lieut. H. Haddleson, 3d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. J. Taggard, 3d Pennsylvania.
Lieut. P. E. Tucker, 16th Massachusetts.
Lieut. H. D. Hotopp, 8th Illinois.
Lieut. J. P. Shaw, 2d Rhode Island.
Surgeon T. D. Ritter, 3d Pennsylvania.
Surgeon R. S. Salter, 1st Massachusetts.
Surgeon D. C. Everett, 20th Indiana.
Surgeon J. B. Crawford, 12th Penn. Reserves.
Surgeon J. H. Pressune, 6th Penn. Cavalry.
Asst. Surgeon A. J. Davis, 1st N. Y. Artillery.
Maj. Samuel Roberts, 72d Pennsylvania.
Adjt. C. Swain, 81st Pennsylvania.

One hundred rebel cavalry drove in the Union pickets last night at Suffolk, and some little excitement prevails there to-day on account of it.

IMPORTANT FROM NASHVILLE.

The Rebels Terentening the City—Railroad Communication Cut Off—Bridges Destroyed, &c.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sunday, Aug. 17.

Two bridges on the Kentucky and Edgefield Railroad were burned to-day by the rebels, and one over the Red River.

The railroad track this side of Tullahama is reported torn up.

Two National couriers were captured by guerrillas nine miles south of this city, last night. Their dispatches and horses were taken from them, when they were released.

They report that a large force, under Gen. STEVENS, is north of Murfreesboro.

Col. MILLER made an armed reconnoissance toward Gallatin last night, and ascertained that the rebel Col. MORGAN had decamped toward Hartsville.

All railroad communication with Nashville is cut off.

Telegraphic communication continues without interruption.

CAPTURE OF GUERRILLAS.

NASHVILLE, Monday, Aug. 18.

Eighty guerrillas from Meade County, on their way to join MORGAN, were attacked on Saturday, near the Mammoth Cave, by thirty Home Guards. One captain was killed, and all the guerrillas captured.

Gen. NELSON is here.

The trains are running through on the Chattanooga road.

The Princes of Orleans—A Note from Gen. Sickles.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The TIMES of Wednesday, in an article referring to the retirement of the Orleans Princes from service in our Army, alludes to those personages in terms which cannot fail (of course inadvertently on your part) to prejudice them in the estimation of the people of this country.

The first impulse of every soldier in the Army of the Potomac will be to vindicate two brave comrades now far away, and no longer in the Army, whose loyalty and zeal in the cause of the Union were ever conspicuous.

I regret that this tribute of simple justice has not already been rendered by some one else. It was the less incumbent upon me until several days had intervened, and I now only address you lest the character of gallant men, from whom I have received much personal kindness, might otherwise suffer unmerited reproach.

You say it was in the moment of gloom and prostration succeeding the movement of the army to James River that "the Princes announced their determination to return to Europe; and the determination was at once put in practice." This statement was really quite erroneous.

In the latter part of May the Count DE PARIS and the DUC DE CHARTRES spoke without reserve of their departure, even then contemplated as early. Anxious always to share in the decisive and final operations of the army before Richmond, they deferred their resignation from week to week. About the middle of June they paid "good bye" visits to many offers in the army. If I were to offer a suggestion, not altogether conjectural, I would say that their actual departure was delayed rather than precipitated by the movement to James River.

Aware that an important change would soon be made, in which the generalship, the resources and power of both armies would be tried, the Princes again postponed their departure until the new base of operations was successfully reached, sharing meanwhile the dangers and fatigues of those eventful days

Bearing these facts in mind, and not forgetting that the retirement of these gentlemen was coincident with political occurrences in Europe of the highest significance to themselves, it is hardly fair to them or to ourselves to intimate, even, that their return to Europe was expressive of their conviction that our cause was hopeless.

But let me to appeal to you, to review that harsh criticism, in which you say of these gallant officers of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S Staff, "in plain terms, all three ran away because badly frightened." The Prince DE JOINVILLE, included with his nephews in that imputation, although not upon the Staff, was a member of the military family of the General commanding.

I am confident, Mr. Editor, that I only give expression to the general voice of the Army of the Potomac when I assure you that many, very many, of our officers and men, who have witnessed the courage and devotion of the Princes throughout the campaign—signalized at Yorktown, Williamsburgh and Gaines' Hill, not to speak of subsequent battles—will read some passages of your article with the keenest regret. If we see no occasion to evince any other appreciation of their generous services, let us at least be just to the intrepid bearing of two noble volunteers, serving through an arduous campaign with nominal rank, declining emolument or promotion, beloved by their Chief and his army for their chivalrous valor, and for the lustre it derived from so much intelligence, diffidence and republican simplicity.

I am, Sir, very respectfully,
Your most obedient servant,
D. E. SICKLES, Brig.-Gen'l,
Commanding Ex'r Brigade.

FROM GEN. POPE'S ARMY.

Our Troops all Ready for an Advance.

Gen. Pope's Headquarters Advanced.

The Rebel Troops Still Pouring into Gordonsville.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 18.

One of the special correspondents of the TIMES has just arrived here from Culpepper. He reports everything ready for the advance of the army. On Sunday Gen. POPE removed his headquarters nearer the front. Stirring news is anticipated in a day or two. The whole army, with the exception of Gen. BANKS' corps, were encamped along the Rapidan. The men are in the best of spirits, and impatient for the advance.

A contraband, who formerly belonged to an officer on JACKSON'S Staff, came within our lines yesterday He represents the rebel loss in the late engagement at Cedar Mountain at three thousand. Some of the rebel officers, he says, estimate it at even a higher figure. He also confirms the statement that the rebels are pouring troops into Gordonsville. He estimates the number there at one hundred thousand. They have their best troops at that point. They confess that if they lose the coming battle, Richmond will fall into the hands of POPE. Desperate exertions will therefore be made to maintain their position at Gordonsville.

A number more dead rebels were found in the woods near the Rapidan yesterday. They were buried by our troops.

The enemy's pickets occasionally fire at our men from across the Rapidan, but so far without any serious results.

Immense quantities of commissary and medical stores are arriving at Culpepper, via the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, from Washington.

FROM THE PRESS CORRESPONDENT.

IN CAMP, NEAR CEDAR RUN, Monday, Aug. 18.

Scouts report no heavy force of rebels within ten miles of this point. It is the belief that JACKSON has gone in some other direction, and may appear where he is least expected.

A slight skirmish took place on Saturday, between the Ninth New-York Cavalry and the enemy at the Rapidan.

Col. CARROLL, Acting Brigadier-General, was wounded in the breast yesterday, while visiting the pickets at the ford near Rapidan Station, by one of the rebel pickets, who are continually firing at our own.

THE REBEL FORCE AT THE BATTLE OF CEDAR MOUNTAIN.

The following is an official report of JOHN L. CLARKE, Colonel and Aid-de-Camp to Major-Gen. N. P. BANKS, of the rebel force at the battle of Cedar Mountain:

JACKSON'S DIVISION.

FIRST BRIGADE—GEN. WINDER.

	Men.
2d Virginia, Col. Mumford	750
4th Virginia, Col. Reynolds	400
5th Virginia, Col. Baylor	450
27th Virginia, Col. Grisby	300
33d Virginia, Col. Neff	400—2,300

SECOND BRIGADE—GEN. JONES.

1st Virginia Battallion	150
21st Virginia, Col. Cunningham	250
42d Virginia, Col. Lane	250
48th Virginia, Col. Campbell	400—1,050

THIRD BRIGADE—GEN. TALIAFERRO.

10th Virginia, Col. Wam	400
23d Virginia, Col. Taliaferro	200
37th Virginia, Col. Williams	560
47th Alabama	500
48th Alabama	500—2,100
Total infantry	5,450

EWELL,S DIVISION.

FOURTH BRIGADE—GEN. ELZEY.

13th Virginia, Col. Walker	700
52d Virginia, Col. Skinner	450
25th Virginia, Col. Smith	500
12th Georgia, Col. Connor	500—2,150

EIGHTH LOUISIANA BRIGADE—GEN. TAYLOR, (HAYES.)

5th Louisiana, Col. Hunt (Town)	800
6th Louisiana, Col. Strong	350
7th Louisiana, Col. Hayes	500
8th Louisiana, Col. Kelley	500
14th Louisiana, Col. York	250
Wheat's Battery, Maj. Harris	63—2,463

SEVENTH BRIGADE—GEN. TRIMBLE.

21st North Carolina, Col. Fulton	200
21st Georgia, Maj. Glover	350
15th Alabama, Col. Canty	500—1,050
Total infantry	5,663

GEN. HIESS' DIVISION.

TENNESSEE BRIGADE—GEN. ARCHER.

1st Tennessee, Col. Toumey	600
7th Tennessee, Col. Goodner	500
14th Tennessee, Col. Fobs	500
5th Alabama Battery	200
19th Georgia	500—2,300

SECOND LOUISIANA BRIGADE—COL. WILLIAMS.

1st Louisiana, Col. Pendleton	500
2d Louisiana, Col. Williams	500
9th Louisiana, Col. Stafford	600
10th Louisiana, Maj. Spencer	300
15th Louisiana, Col. Wilkinson	250
3d Louisiana Battery	200—2,350

FIRST VIRGINIA BRIGADE—GEN. FIELDS.

40th Virginia, Col. Brookenburg	500
55th Virginia, Col. Mallory	300
60th Virginia, Col. Shaw	500
47th Virginia, Col. Mayo	400
2d Virginia Battalion	200—1,900

PENDER'S BRIGADE—SIXTH NORTH CAROLINA.

16th North Carolina, Col. McElroy (Connor)	250
22d North Carolina, Col. Gray	500
34th North Carolina	500
38th North Carolina	500—1,750

SOUTH CAROLINA BRIGADE—BRAGG'S.

First South Carolina, Col. Hamilton	500
Twelfth South Carolina, Col. Bains	500
Thirteenth South Carolina, Col. Edwards	350
Fourteenth South Carolina, Col. McGowan	350
Eleventh South Carolina, Col. Marshal	600—2,200
Total Infantry	10,500

RECAPITULATION.

Jackson's Divison, Infantry	5,450
Ewell's Division, Infantry	5,663
Hill's Division, Infantry	10,500
Total Infantry	21,613

ASHBY'S CAVALRY BRIGADE.

BRIG.-GEN. ROBERTSON.

Second Virginia, Col. Mumford	500
Sixth Virginia, Col. Flourney	500
Seventh Virginia, Col. Jones	500
Twelfth Virginia, Col. Harmon	500
Battalion, seven companies, Capt. Hamers	300
Total cavalry	2,300

ARTILLERY—ESTIMATED.

Ten four-gun batteries	40
Three six-gun batteries	18
Fifty-eight pieces; 1,000 men.	
Infantry 21,613 | Artillery 1,000	
Cavalry 2,300 | Total engaged 24,913	

INCENDIARISM IN BROOKLYN.—The fire reported in the TIMES of yesterday as having occurred in the factory of Mr. WALDON, on Gold-street, really occurred in that of Messrs. MASSURY & WHITON, in the same neighborhood.

TWO DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE

THE EUROPA OFF CAPE RACE.

The Rebel Envoys Demanding Recognition for the Southern Confederacy

Refusal of England to Accede to the Demand.

FRANCE HESITATING.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

CAPE RACE, Monday, Aug. 18.

The Cunard steamship *Europa*, from Liverpool Saturday, 9th inst., *via* Queenstown Sunday, 10th, passed this point at 4 o'clock this morning, *en route* to Halifax and Boston. She was boarded by the Associated Press news yacht, and her newspaper dispatch obtained.

The steamship *Persia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 8th inst.

The steamship *Borussia*, from New-York, arrived at Cowes on the 7th, *en route* to Hamburg.

It is stated that SLIDELL had an interview with the Emperor NAPOLEON, upon whom he urged the recognition of the Southern Confederacy as an independent Power by the Government of France. NAPOLEON is said to have admitted the cogency of the argument held forth by SLIDELL in favor of such a course, but said that *the greatest barrier to the recognition of the South had been the objections of England.*

Lord PALMERSTON, in a speech delivered at Sheffield, again advocated non-interference in American affairs. Mr. ROEBUCK also made a speech on the same occasion, but took an opposite view from that of Lord PALMERSTON, and urged the claims of the Southern Confederacy to be such as entitled them to a recognition by England as an independent Government.

Another account says that the rebel envoys at Paris and London had *demanded* the recognition of the Southern Confederacy.

It is said that England refused the demand, but France had not yet replied.

The Paris Bourse closed very dull on Saturday; Rentes were quoted at 68 fr. 25c.

[NOTE.—At this point of the dispatch, the telegraph wires east of Amherst, Nova Scotia, failed to work, and the operator at Sackville reports the line down, but hopes to be able to obtain the remainder soon.]

Commercial News by the Europa.

(The weekly Cotton market was received per *Anglo-Saxon via* Father Point.)

The quotations of fair and middling Mobile and Uplands are respectively 19¾ for fair, and 19 for Middlings.

The sales of Cotton on Saturday were 4,000 bales, including 3,000 bales to speculators and exporters. The market closed quiet, at unchanged quotations.

Manchester advices are favorable, the market for cotton goods and yarns still having an advancing tendency, with small sales.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

The market is quiet and steady. WAKEFIELD, NASH & Co., BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co., and others, report: FLOUR steady at 24s. 6d.@28s for American. WHEAT dull but steady; Red Southern and Western, 9s. 10d.@11s. 6d.; White Western and Southern 11s.@12s. 6d. CORN quiet and steady; Yellow and Mixed, 29s.@29s. 3d; White, 32s.@33s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

The Provision Market is dull. BIGLAND, ATHYA & Co. and others report: BEEF inactive. PORK nominal. BACON firm at 30s. LARD steady at 41s. 6d.@44s. TALLOW steady at 47s.@48s.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.

The *Brokers' Circular* reports: ASHES declining; Pots and Pearls, 31s.@32s. SPIRITS TURPENTINE have an upward tendency; quoted at 110s. SUGAR firm. COFFEE firm. RICE has a declining tendency.

LONDON MARKETS (BARING).

FLOUR quiet, at a decline of 6d. ₿ barrel. IRON steady. SUGAR quiet and steady. COFFEE easier. RICE steady. TEA quiet, at 1s. 1d. ₿ ℔. for common Congou. SPIRITS TURPENTINE have an upward tendency, and are quoted at 115s. TALLOW dull, at 48s. 6d. LINSEED advancing. LINSEED CAKES active, at £10⅞ @£11. LINSEED OIL steady, at 41s.@41s. 3d. SPERM OIL—no sales. COD OIL steady, at 43s.@44s.

American Securities inactive; no quotations given.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 9.

Consols closed to-day at 93¼@93⅝ for money.

Messrs. GRAVES & PODD report the following changes in the London market: ASHES dull, and declined 1s. BACON has an upward tendency. RESIN has an upward tendency, and is quoted at 22s. 6d.@23s. for Common.

LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET.

The sales of Cotton for the week have been 3,000 bales; Orleans tres ordinaire, 151f.; Bas, 140f. The market is quiet and upward, with an advance of 1f. The stock in port foots up 43,000 bales.

THE NORTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

Vance Elected by 40,000 Majority—The Result Regarded as a Union Triumph.

FORTRESS MONROE, Monday, Aug. 18.

The Newbern (N. C.) *Progress* of the 12th inst., in speaking of the election, which was held in that State on the 7th, says:

"The final result indicates the defeat of JOHNSON, the Secession candidate for Governor, by the unparalleled majority of 40,000. The glad tidings come to hand just as we go to press of the complete overthrow of Secession in every department of this State. The Union opposition party have elected nearly every member in both branches of the Legislature, by still greater majorities. Every candidate who advocated a continuation of the war, and a separation from the Union, has been defeated in every instance. It has been a fair and equal issue, strictly of a political nature, with no side or local issues of any kind. Gov. STANLEY regards this vote as an emphatic decision in favor of the Union.

REBEL ACTIVITY IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Aug. 18.

Rumors, apparently well founded, indicate the occupation of several new points in Kentucky by rebel guerrillas, who exhibit great activity. The names of places and number of forces are withheld by order of the military authorities. There is considerable excitement in this city from these rumors.

CINCINNATI, Monday, Aug. 18.

Three thousand rebel cavalry are at Richmond, Ky., twenty-five miles south of Lexington. They are supposed to be the advance guard of a larger body.

Comfort and Cure for the Ruptured.—Sent free to any one afflicted with RUPTURE OR HERNIA. Address Box No. 788 New-York Post-office.

Morton's Gold Pens.—Prices to suit the pocket and pens to suit the hand of every writer at No. 25 Maiden-lane. Call or inclose stamp for circular, with engravings of all sizes and styles.

MARRIED.

FOX—GELLIE.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 16, at Calvary Church, by Rev. Dr. Eigenbrodt, Capt. BARRY FOX, Fifty-third Regiment, N. Y. S. V., late of British Army, to MARY, daughter of the late James Duncan Gellie, Esq., Surgeon, of Ottawa City, Canada West.

TURNBULL—BANFORD.—On Thursday, Aug. 14, by Rev. Jno. C. K. Milligan, JAMES TURNBULL, of Montreal, C. E., to Miss ISABELLA BANFORD, of County Derry, Ireland.

DIED.

ALLEN.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 18, of disease of the heart, TILLY ALLEN, in the 75th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, from his late residence, No. 157 Fort Greene-place, Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice. The remains will be taken to Waterford, N. Y., for interment.

DURBROW.—In this City, on Saturday, Aug. 16, HESTER H., widow of the late William Durbrow, aged 71 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Tuesday, Aug. 19, at 2 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 65 East 40th-st., without further invitation.

EDWARDS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 17, after a long and severe illness, Mrs. LETITIA EDWARDS, in the 65th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family, and of her sons James and John Edwards, are most respectfully invited to attend her funeral, this (Tuesday) afternoon at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 387 9th-av., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

FOCKE.—In Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday, Aug. 13, RUFUS, son of John T. and Mary D. Focke, aged 3 years.

HOFFMAN.—In this City, at his late residence, No. 146 West 34th-st., after a brief illness, MICHAEL HOFFMAN, son of the late Hon. Michael Hoffman.

His remains will be taken to Little Falls, Herkimer County, for interment. Services at his late residence at 3 o'clock this day.

HOWELL.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 18, suddenly, JOHN C. HOWELL.

Notice of the funeral in to-morrow's issue.

JACKSON.—In Brooklyn, N. Y., on Sunday, Aug. 17, BENJAMIN JACKSON, formerly of Salem, Mass., in the 56th year of his age.

LEWIS.—On Monday, Aug. 18, DANIEL LEWIS, aged 70 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from Trinity Chapel, this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock.

MILLER.—In this City, on Sunday, Aug. 17, of consumption, WM. L. MILLER, aged 35 years, 2 months and 15 days.

The friends and relatives of the family, and the Police Department in general, are invited to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 293 3d-st., at 2 P. M. "The best of all, God is with us."

Dearest WILL, thou hast left us,
And our loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that hath bereft us;
He will all our sorrows heal.]

MCDOUGALL.—In Bridgeport, Conn., on Saturday, Aug. 16, MARY, infant daughter of Duncan and Mary McDougall, of this City, aged 7 months.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood Cemetery.

NICHOLS.—In Brooklyn, on Monday, Aug. 18, CHARLES FREDERICK, only son of Elijah W. and Lizzie Nichols, Jr., aged 3 year and 2 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services, at the residence of his father, No. 108 Nassau-st., this day, (Tuesday,) the 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Mount Pleasant Cemetery, Newark, N. J., on the following morning.

OAKLEY.—In Cornwall, N. Y., at the residence of her brother-in law, William J. Davidson, on Sunday, Aug. 17, CAROLINE M., wife of Arthur E. Oakley, in the 30th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, at the house of her brother-in-law, J. Dunham, No. 365 Pacific-st., Brooklyn, this day, (Tuesday,) the 19th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

PARADISE.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Aug. 17, suddenly, JOHN WESLEY PARADISE, aged 63 years and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, No. 328 West 24th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock P. M.

PHILLIPS.—In Jersey City, on Monday, Aug. 18, MARTHA J., daughter of Wm. A. and Elizabeth Phillips, aged 6 months and 9 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his son, A. H. Pride, No. 187 Lexington-av., this day, (Tuesday,) at 2 P. M. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SEALEY.—On Monday, Aug. 18, MARY SEALEY, relict of William Sealey, in the 79th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited attend the funeral services, at the house of her son, Alfred Sealy, No. 222 West 46th-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 4 o'clock. Her remains will be taken to Manhasset on Wednesday morning for interment.

WAIT.—In Staten Island, on Sunday, Aug. 17, suddenly, EDWARD CURTIS, youngest son of Dr. T. G. Wait, of this City, aged 17 years.

Future notice will be given of the funeral.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF MURRAY, EDDY & CO.'S KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE LOTTERIES.

KENTUCKY, EXTRA CLASS 389.—Aug. 18, 1862.
1, 32, 54, 43, 3, 75, 8, 67, 52, 70, 15, 58.

KENTUCKY, CLASS 390.—Aug. 18, 1862.
65, 75, 54, 32, 11, 39, 3, 68, 49, 14, 24, 53, 17.

Circulars sent free of charge by addressing either to MURRAY, EDDY & CO., Covington, Ky., or St. Louis, Mo.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS OF THE DELAWARE STATE LOTTERIES.

DELAWARE, EXTRA CLASS 337.—Aug. 18, 1862.
71, 5, 17, 26, 55, 67, 50, 27, 73, 19, 44, 75.

DELAWARE STATE LOTTERY, CLASS 336.—Aug. 18, 1862.
14, 40, 19, 70, 36, 63, 18, 22, 60, 30, 33, 58, 61.

Circulars sent by addressing JOHN A. MORRIS & CO., Wilmington, Del.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.,
CITY AND COUNTRY ADVERTISING AGENTS,
No. 41 Park-row, New-York,
New-York *Times* Building.

J. H. & Co. are inserting advertisements in all Newspapers published in the United States and British Provinces. A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the ADVERTISING is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. MERCHANTS, BANKERS, BROKERS, STEAMSHIP and RAILROAD AGENTS, and business men generally, wishing to extend their trade, are respectfully invited to call at the office, No. 41 Park-row, and examine papers and prices.

Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

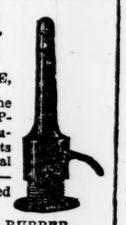
REFERENCES.—Messrs. H. J. Raymond & Co., publishers of the New-York *Times*, and the publishers of the leading newspapers throughout United States and Canada.

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, &c.

CERTAIN AND IMMEDIATE CURE.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S celebrated VELPEAU'S DIARRHŒA REMEDY—used during and since the Cholera of 1845 with unfailing success. Sold by druggists. See that it has our signature on the wrapper.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists, Nos. 203, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway, and 17th-st., corner of 4th-av.

P. P. P. P.
PEARCY'S PATENT PILES PIPE.
SIMPLE, CLEANLY AND EFFECTIVE,



The ONLY INSTRUMENT for the SAFE and PERFECT INTERNAL APPLICATION of curative, sedative and lubricating Ointments. GLASS instruments frequently BREAK, rendering a surgical operation necessary. METAL corrodes—becomes foul—and POISONS the diseased parts. But the

PILES PIPE, MADE OF HARD RUBBER,

Is unattended by any of these OBJECTIONS.

It is durable, cleanly, never gets out of order. It is for the convenient use of PATIENTS THEMSELVES. Its insertion is EASY, causing NO PAIN to the terribly sensitive parts with which it comes in contact. It THOROUGHLY DISTRIBUTES the OINTMENT, and PREVENTING ALL WASTE, it effects a SPEEDY CURE. It puts an end to SLEEPLESS NIGHTS AND WRETCHED DAYS.

It can be carried in the POCKET, charged with Ointment.

ARMY OFFICERS, and those compelled to be much in the SADDLE, will find the PILES PIPE INVALUABLE.

PEARCY'S PILES OINTMENT.

The best medicament yet compounded for the cure of THE PILES AND KINDRED DISEASES.

By its use the PAIN is AT ONCE RELIEVED, the INFLAMMATION allayed, the ITCHING entirely STOPPED and by its thorough use the DISEASES ULTIMATELY CURED.

Both PIPE and OINTMENT may be had of all Druggists.

THOMAS W. BEACH, Sole Agent,
No. 36 Beekman-st., corner William, New-York.

IMPORTANT FOR THE ARMY.

DAVY & BUTLER have entered into copartnership for the manufacturing of Davy's Life Preserving Boots and Shoes,—an invaluable article for the army, to afford ease and comfort in walking, having an air space to prevent the feet from damp, cold or heat. We will furnish the patent soles by the quantity, or any one who wishes to preserve life by taking care of their feet. Our place of business is second floor, front room, No. 339 Broadway, New-York. JOHN T. DAVY,
WILLIAM R. BUTLER.

DR. VON FALLENSTEIN.

NO. 56 EAST 17TH-ST., NEAR UNION-SQUARE.

The method of treatment adopted by the Fallensteins in Germany and England owes its success to the use of medicated baths, thus allowing the organs of digestion to fulfil their natural functions without being put to extra labor by the distribution of drugs through the system.

Dr. VON FALLENSTEIN treats gout, rheumatism, diseases of the skin, of women, and dyspepsia.

The baths are taken at the house of the patient, and prepared by the patient or friends.

WEDDING CARDS

These Celebrated Engraved Cards sold only at J. EVERDELL'S Old Establishment, 302 Broadway, cor. Duane St., N. Y. Established 1840. For Specimen by Mail, send two stamps.

30,000 PERSONS CURED
OF DIARRHŒA AND DYSENTERY, BY
DR. TOBIAS' CELEBRATED VENETIAN LINIMENT.
It never fails. Only 25 cents. Sold by all druggists.
Depôt No. 56 Cortlandt-st.

A CARD.—ON BOARD STEAMSHIP SAXON, OFF SANDY HOOK, Aug. 16.—Having enjoyed the privilege of a pleasant and secure voyage, on board of the *Saxon*, from New-Orleans to New-York, we feel it incumbent on ourselves to express, in grateful terms, our indebtedness to GEO. W. CLAPP, the Captain, JNO. HURD, the Purser, and JOHN A. MORAN, the Chief Engineer, for their skillful management, urbane deportment, attention and kindness, and recommend to the traveling community both the above mentioned vessel and officers. Wm. H. Higgins, A. Hensley, Thos. T. Lord, U. S. A., J. O. Kane, N. Dalshiemer, M. A. Bowles, F. Bauheim, C. E. Pretat, J. Dewre, Wm. Monk, Geo. Plumb, M. Monk, and the lady passengers.

THE BEST PLACE TO BUY LOTS FOR manufactures, stores or dwellings, is at Long Island City, late Hunter's Point, the terminus of the Long Island and Flushing Railroads. Ferryboats run regularly to James-slip and 34th-st., New-York. Inquire at the Land-office, second block from the ferry.
H. S. ANABLE, Agent.

MILITARY.

FIRST REGIMENT, NATIONAL VOLUNTEERS, COL. GURNEY.—Last chance for the Bounty before drafting. Recruits wanted for Company C. Uniforms, rations and quarters furnished immediately. Apply to E. H. WEYMAN, Jr., Recruiting Officer, No. 15 3d-av.

NOTICE.

All those who want to go to Gen. FRANZ SIGEL'S CORPS, are hereby invited to join, at once, my regiment. The following letter will explain my position:

NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1862.

Col. Elias Peissner, New-York:

COLONEL: I am authorized by the Secretary of War to assure the Governor of New-York that three regiments of infantry raised in this State will be assigned to the First Corps d'Armée, Army of Virginia, commanded by Maj.-Gen. Franz Sigel.

Gov. Morgan has authorized me to assure you that your regiment, the Fifth Senatorial District Regiment, will be so assigned.

Very respectfully,
GEORGE G. LYON,
Captain and Aid-de-Camp to Gen. Sigel.

My regiment is the only new one in this City which will be attached to Gen. Sigel's command.

The Fifth Senatorial District is prepared to aid me in all my efforts, and pledges its honor for the welfare of the families of my recruits.

Come forward at once, for the regiment must and will be completed in the next ten days.

I have already over 500 men in camp.

ELIAS PEISSNER,
Colonel Commanding Fifth Senatorial Dist. Reg.
Headquarters, Lincoln Hall, No. 169 East Houston-st.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION! ATTENTION
No. 81 Nassau-st.
Company D.
HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY,
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN, Commanding.
RECRUITS WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

Patriotic young men of New-York, if you desire to enlist in the service of your country, in this her hour of trial, come forward at once—one and all.

You are now called upon to rally to her support. Do not wait to be drafted, but show to the world that we are not compelled to resort to such an expedient in order to crush this monster rebellion.

To arms, then! and join a command officered by men who have had experience in the field, and who are thoroughly qualified to look after the requirements of their men.

$80 bounty paid after being mustered in.

Clothing of the best quality. Relief tickets furnished to families.

Dead-beats need not apply, as such men deter recruiting.

E. P. DOHERTY, Captain Commanding,
Late First Regiment U. S. Sharpshooters.
First Lieutenant, J. H. GOODELL.
Second Lieutenant, THOS. A. HENRY.

THE NEW BOUNTIES ARE NOW ALL PAID.

$90, IN ADDITION TO THE REGULAR PAY.
$25 OF IT IN CASH, SOON AFTER SWEARING IN.
$25 OF IT WHEN THE COMPANY IS FULL.
$40 OF IT WHEN THE REGIMENT IS FULL.
RELIEF TICKETS, WORTH $3 A WEEK,
given immediately to families.

Uniforms at once, and good quarters on Staten Island, with fine bathing and fishing.

$100 BOUNTY, OR 160 ACRES OF LAND,
at the end of the war, which will probably close within another year. $2 PAID DOWN to any one on bringing in a recruit, when he swears in.

Experienced officers and the best of treatment guaranteed.

One Lieutenant, two Sergeants and thirty men still wanted for Company I, Stanton Legion, Col. WM. H. ALLEN.

Apply at No. 183 Essex-st., New-York, to
Capt. WM. W. BADGER,
First Lieutenant, CHARLES LIVINGSTON.

SPINOLA'S EMPIRE BRIGADE.

HILLHOUSE LIGHT INFANTRY.
Col. P. J. CLAASSEN Commanding.

FIFTY

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Two Prominent New-York Merchants Charged with Treason.

Two prominent merchants of this City, named J. R. SHUTTLEWORTH and D. PLUMB, were yesterday brought before the Provost-Marshal at Police Headquarters, charged with having been guilty of uttering treasonable language, and of having otherwise used measures calculated to discourage enlistments.

JESSE P. CASE, one of the witnesses, testified that Mr. PLUMB, of the firm of D. PLUMB & Co., of No. 240 Broadway, came to the store of W. T. DARLEY, No. 42 Cortlandt-street, and commenced a conversation with Mr. DARLEY upon the subject of the war. That during this conversation Mr. P said that "Mr. LINCOLN ought to be hung; that he would advise all his friends if they were liable to draft, to leave the country and go to Canada." In case he was drafted he would resist until he was a dead man, and that he would not fight for the North until the war was conducted upon principles which accorded with his views, which views were that the negroes should be armed and drilled to fight.

Mr. PLUMB was then informed by the Provost-Marshal that he would have an opportunity of making his affidavit in defence, which affidavit would be transmitted to the Judge-Advocate-General in Washington.

Mr. PLUMB is detained at Police Headquarters to await the further action of the authorities.

Against Mr. SHUTTLEWORTH two affidavits have been filed with the Marshal. Mr. J. BRINKERHOFF testified that he had a conversation with the accused, in which the latter made use of language to the effect that if he were drafted he would not go, and that he had advised others not to go. Also, that it was an unjust and unholy war, and God did not approve of it. It was testified that he further added that if he had to fight he would join the Southern Confederacy and fight for that Government.

Mr. JEREMIAH L. WYCKOFF testified that in the course of a conversation he heard SHUTTLEWORTH say that the South was right, and must succeed, and he hoped it would. Also, that he hoped McCLELLAN and his whole army would be captured. The witness said he knew Mr. S. to be a rank Secessionist.

The Provost-Marshal concluded in this case likewise to send the papers on to Washington, and in the meantime to detain the accused at the Central Office.

Prize Steamers and Arms—Applications Relating Thereto to be Heard on Wednesday.

After fourteen months of uninterrupted labor, principally in the Prize Court, Judge BETTS, of this District, went with his family to Saratoga Springs, about two weeks ago. On Friday last the United States District-Attorney, DELAFIELD SMITH, went on to bring before the Judge some important motions in prize proceedings. Judge BETTS, at the request of the District-Attorney, said he would be in Court, in this City, on Wednesday (to-morrow) morning, to hear applications in reference to the taking by the Government of some arms, as also several of the steamers which have recently been brought to this port as prizes.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

MORTALITY IN THE CITY.—We learn from the report of the City Inspector that 685 persons died in this City last week. Of these 117 were women, 199 girls, 164 men and 205 boys. Of the children, 382 died under the age of five years. The principal causes of death are as follows: Cholera infantum 153, consumption 66, infantile convulsions 49, congestion of the brain 24, diarrhœa 20, dysentery 14, inflammation of the bowels 25, sun stroke 35, dropsy in the head 30, disease of the heart 10, typhoid fever 16, deaths from external causes 38, among which are reported 5 premature births, 5 drowned, delirium tremens 2, suicide 1, deaths by accidents 9. There were 66 interments in Potter's Field and 99 deaths in the Institutions. The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1861 and of last week, was as follows:

Week ending August 19, 1861	548 Inc. 137
Week ending August 11, 1862:	
From acute disease	358
From chronic disease	168
From external causes, &c.	42—568
Week ending August 18, 1862:	
From acute disease	458
From chronic disease	189
From external causes, &c	38—685
Increase this week	117

THE NINETEENTH WARD GERMAN AMERICAN SCHOOL.—The annual *fête* of this institution—for it is quite an institution among our German fellow-citizens—took place yesterday at LANDMANN'S, Hamilton Park. About a hundred and eighty scholars assembled, and, aided by their parents and friends, spent the day and evening in delightful recreations. There was singing, dancing, games, athletic sports, turning, literary exercises, and all the diversions which the fertile brain of the German could crowd into a day. The school is intended to afford a thorough German and English education to the children of Germans who can afford to pay for the superior facilities offered to that end. It is situated in Forty-eighth-street, between First and Second avenues; and, with the exception of one in Fourth-street, is the only one of the kind in the City. Mr. P. GARDENRATH is the Principal. Of the association, under whose auspices the school was founded and is conducted, THEO. VOGEL is President; PETER KISSLING, Vice-President; JACOB AHLES, Treasurer; JOHN RATHGEBER, Secretary, and J. H. MEYER, Inspector. The school has been in existence about two years, and is now in a flourishing condition. The proceeds of the *fête* will materially aid the funds.

ARREST OF DESERTERS.—There was quite a large number of deserters arrested yesterday by the Police of this City. At one time in the afternoon there were about fifteen of this class of soldiers in the detention-room at Police Headquarters. The most of them were forthwith dispatched to Governor's Island, but in some instances the soldiers were able to produce evidence of the fact that they had not deserted from their regiments, and they were therefore permitted to depart. The Police authorities are certainly doing a good work by promptly arresting all men dressed in military clothes, who can not give a good account of themselves. For months past the city has been filled with a class of soldiers—or men dressed in soldiers' clothes—who have either deserted from their regiments or else have donned the soldier's garb for the purpose of avoiding the draft, which, by timid and unpatriotic men, is regarded with so much dread. All true patriots ought to be thankful that the Police are so prompt and efficient in respect to the apprehension of this class of men.

A MAN DANGEROUSLY STABBED IN A STREET FIGHT.—About 9½ o'clock on Sunday night, a fight occurred on the corner of Eleventh-avenue and Forty-second-street, among a party of men who were returning from an excursion to Weehawken. During the affray EDWARD POLLOCK was stabbed several times in the head and face, by some person as yet unknown. A surgeon was immediately called, who dressed the wounds, and POLLOCK was then taken to his residence, No. 139 West Forty-first-street. The injuries are regarded as being of a serious character. No arrest has yet been made, although the Police are actively engaged in endeavoring to ferret out the guilty party.

SUICIDE BY LAUDANUM.—Coroner WILDEY held an inquest yesterday upon the body of SARAH KIERNAN, a native of Ireland, 20 years of age, who committed suicide on Sunday last by swallowing a full vial of laudanum. The reason assigned by the woman for the commission of the act was, that "she had married a man she did not like." The evidence upon the inquest went to show that the deceased was under the influence of liquor at the time she took the poison.

THE REMAINS OF BRIG.-GEN. WILLIAMS.—Mayor OPDYKE received, yesterday morning, the body of the late Gen. WILLIAMS, who was killed in the recent action at Baton Rouge. The remains were given in charge of an undertaker, who, after the customary care, will place them in the Governor's room at the City Hall, where they will lie in state until a proper disposition of them can be made. The family of Gen. WILLIAMS is not here, though his wife is believed to be at Newburgh.

MOVEMENTS OF INSPECTOR PERLEY.—Col. THOS. F. PERLEY, who was recently appointed Medical Inspector of this post, has been very busy since his arrival on Sunday, in visiting, in company with Col. HOXE, the various hospitals in the City and upon the Islands. He also visited and examined the steamers *Daniel Webster* and *Mississippi*, and afterward the New-England Rooms. Yesterday he went on official business to Boston.

DEATH FROM AN ACCIDENTAL SHOT.—An inquest was held yesterday by Coroner NAUMANN, upon the body of WM. KUHLSCHMIDT, of No. 120 East Broadway, who was accidentally shot in the neck a week ago last Sunday, at a lager-bier saloon near Silver Lake, Staten Island. A verdict of accidental death was rendered.

FATAL FALL.—WM. TRISSETT, a native of Germany, 27 years of age, died yesterday at the New-York Hospital, of injuries received on the 12th ult., by falling down a flight of stairs, in the City of Newark, N. J. The deceased was a resident of this City. A verdict of accidental death was rendered under direction of Coroner COLLIN.

FOR NEW-HAVEN AS NIGHT.—We are requested to say that the 11 o'clock night boat to New-Haven will not make her usual trip till tomorrow (Wednesday) night, being detained by a slight accident to her machinery.

UP THE HUDSON.—The rapid and always popular steamer *Armenia*, will to-morrow resume her trips to Albany, as the regular day-boat. She will have no lack of passengers.

LAW REPORTS.

Question of Practice—Execution Against Person for Costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.
Before Justice Robertson.

John Purchase vs. *George F. Bellows.*—This action was brought to recover the possession of certain personal property alleged to be wrongfully detained, and for damages. After judgment for defendant, and execution for costs returned unsatisfied, defendant issued execution against plaintiff's person for his costs, amounting to $606.

ROBERTSON, J.—The section of the Code authorizing orders of arrest (section 179) contains several subdivisions. The first provides for actions for the recovery of damages in a cause of action not arising on contract; the third for actions to recover possession of personal property. One of the actions enumerated under the first subdivision is where it is for wrongfully taking, detaining or converting property. Under the third subdivision there can be no order of arrest unless the property has been assigned after suit brought, with intent that it should not be taken by the Sheriff, or to deprive the plaintiff of the benefit of it. (8 How., 111.) The complaint in an action, under the first subdivision, would show whether the plaintiff was entitled to execution against the person, if he succeeded in his action. Under the third subdivision it would not. The intent in removing the property claimed is only to be determined by affidavits, under section 178, and the order must be made before judgment, by section 183.

The amendment passed in 1862, of section 288, provides that no execution shall issue unless an order of arrest has been served, or unless the complaint contains a statement bringing the case within section 179. In this case neither was done, and therefore the plaintiff is not subject to arrest. The law was probably the same before the amendment, and the latter may be regarded as merely declaratory. The execution must be set aside without costs, on the plaintiff stipulating to bring no action for the arrest.

The Iron-Clads for the Ohio.

JOS. BROWN, the contractor who is building the iron-clads designed for service on the Ohio and Mississippi, writes to the Louisville *Journal*:

"The three gunboats building are being covered with iron as follows: Thickness of iron on the entire deck, one inch; on the sides, two inches; on the bow, two and a half inches; and on the towers, three inches; which, as you will perceive, includes the entire boat except the wheels, which are left unprotected, as to cover them would very considerably increase the draft of water, and was deemed unnecessary, as two of the boats are provided with propellers under water as well as wheels.

Your intimation that these boats are not as well protected as those now in use is erroneous, for there is not a gunboat now in use on the Mississippi River that is *half* covered with iron of any thickness, and those that have iron on them have none thicker than 2½ inches, and not one-quarter of the boat covered with that, the arch portion of it being only one inch. The *Essex*, for example, has only one inch plate, and not all covered with that.

The question resolves itself into this shape, with regard to these three boats: *Is the iron thick enough?* and not *Are they iron-clad?* and I will here state, it has been a question in my mind whether there was iron enough on certain portions of the boats; and, with a view to increasing it, I wrote to the Bureau of Construction at Washington, asking permission to increase the thickness of iron on the sides to three inches, and on the casemates, or towers, to six inches, and from the nature of their reply, referring the matter to Commodore HULL, at St. Louis, I presume it will be done.

There is, however, this drawback to adding more weight, viz.: the draft of water, and it would seem a pity to place a boat like the *Chillicothe*, now in the water, with all her iron on board and drawing only 35 inches, in the same situation with all those now built, drawing six feet, and unable to make over three miles per hour, while she will make seven. But of this there is no danger, as all three of these boats will carry the additional weight proposed on six inches additional water.

It may be thought that the iron on the deck, being only *one* inch, is not thick enough, but, from actual test on the *Monitor* it is found to be ample, as that is the thickness of her deck-iron. The great difficulty with all the iron-clad, or partially iron-clad boats now in use on the river, is that they are loaded with wood instead of iron, the great object of the naval or military constructors seeming to be to *provide well* for the comfort of the officers, rather than to build an efficient iron-clad boat; and in my own case I have found difficulty in satisfying the Government officers in this respect, preferring, as I did, putting the weight in metal rather than in captains' cabins and fixtures.

In the present march of improvement in firearms, it would be difficult to say what would constitute a perfectly ball proof boat, but I wish here to state that if I could be allowed *six feet water* for the draft of a gunboat, I will agree to build a boat that will lay alongside of the heaviest battery in existence all day without being injured, or the Government need not take her; but with these boats I am bound down to draft of water, the penalty for overrunning which would make the hair stand on your head.

Finally, I do not claim that these boats will be perfectly impenetrable or impregnable against balls of immense weight or guns of immense calibre; but I claim they are far in advance of any now on the rivers, being infinitely better protected by iron and having all the machinery in the hold, drawing a little more than half the water, having double the speed, and, as they sit very low in the water, presenting very little surface to shoot at."

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 18, 1862.

ASHES—Are steady and in fair request at $6 81@$6 87½ for Pots; Pearls are quiet at $7.

COFFEE—Inactivity continues to be the ruling feature of this market owing to the extreme views of holders, and prices are nominally unchanged.

COTTON—The market is dull and heavy. The nominal quotations for Middling Uplands and Gulfs are 46c.@46½c. ℔ lb.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The Flour market is a little more active, but, at lower rates for shipping brands of Western and State, but the medium and better grades are firm and in good request. The sales are 13,200 bbls. at $4 95@$5 10 for superfine State and Western; $5 20@$5 30 for extra State; $5 25@$5 45 for the low grades of Western Extra; $5 50@$5 60 for shipping brands of Round Hoop Extra Ohio, and $5 65@$6 25 for Trade Brands. Canadian Flour is in limited demand and is heavy, especially the low grades, while Trade Brands are wanted; sales of 1,100 bbls., at $5 25@$5 45 for the low grades of Extra, and $5@$6 25 for trade brands. Southern Flour is in fair demand but the low grades are heavy; sales are 1,470 bbls., at $5 30@$5 90 for Mixed to good Superfine Baltimore, &c., and $6@$7 for trade brands. Rye Flour is steady and in fair request; sales of 210 bbls., at $3@$4 30 for Superfine and Extra. Corn Meal is scarce and is better and in fair demand; sales of 750 bbls., at $3 45@$3 50 for Jersey, and $3 75 for Brandywine, to arrive.

GRAIN—The Wheat market is better supplied, and is rather more active and quite firm, especially prime qualities, which are scarce and in good demand for export, in part for future delivery. The assortment of good Winter is poor, and new Wheats are firm and in good request. The transactions reach 199,470 bushels, and consist of 31,800 bushels Chicago Spring, at $1 11@$1 21, in part to arrive; 37,300 do. Milwaukee Club, at $1 15@$1 24, in part to arrive; 64,400 do. Amber Iowa, &c., at $1 24@1 26; 28,470 do. Red Western, (old,) at $1 26@$1 35, as to quality; 1,400 do. Red Western, (new,) at $1 36@$1 38; 7,300 do. Amber Western, (old,) at $1 36@$1 37; 900 do. Amber Western, (new,) at $1 40@$1 42; 2,500 do. White Ohio, at $1 38; 16,500 do. White Michigan, (old,) at $1 40@$1 42; 1,000 do. White Michigan, very choice new, at $1 58; 3,400 do. White Kentucky, at $1 45@$1 56, the inside rate for smutty; and 4,500 do. mixed Western, at $1 36. Barley and Barley Malt are still scarce and neglected. Oats are firm, and in good demand, at 48c.@51c. for Western and Canadian, and 51c.@52c. for State. Rye is quiet, but is scarce and firm, at 82c.@83c. for State, and 76c.@78c. for Western. Corn is in active demand, and prices are firmer; sales of 112,000 bushels, at 48c.@53c. for heated; 54c.@59c. for Eastern mixed; 60c. for sound Western do.; 62c. for very choice do.; 66c. for Western Yellow, and 70c. for White Western.

HAY—The market is firm and active; sales of 1,100 bales, at 70c.@$1 00 ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—The market is quiet yet steady; sales of 30 bales New at 15c.@20c.

MOLASSES—The market is quiet, and in the absence of sales prices are nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Are very quiet, but steady, at $2 22½@$2 25 ℔ gallon for Spirits Turpentine; $13 25@$14 for Common Resin ℔ 310 lbs.; $14 for Pitch; $25 for Crude Turpentine, and $40@$45 for Newbern and Wilmington Tar.

OILS—Crude Whale is firm and in improved demand. Sales of 3,000 bbls. at 60c. ℔ gallon, cash. Other kinds are rather quiet, but firm.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market is better supplied, is more active on Government account, and closes firmer; sales of 1,500 bbls. at $11 37½@$11 50 for Mess, and $10 for Prime. Beef is steady and in moderate request; sales of 150 bbls. at $13 75@$14 for plain Mess, and $14 75@$15 12 for extra. Beef Hams are dull. Bacon is scarce and wanted. Cut Meats are firm and in fair demand; sales of 180 hhds. and tcs. at 3½c.@4½c. for Shoulders, and 6c.@6½c. for Hams. Lard is in good demand, particularly prime, and prices rule firmly; sales of 1,170 bbls. and tcs. at 8½c.@9¾c. Butter and Cheese are firm and in good request at previous rates.

RICE—Only a slight demand prevails for this staple at previous prices. We quote Carolina at 8c.@8½c.; Rangoon at 6½c.@6¾c., and Patna at 6¾c.@6¾c.

SEEDS—The inquiry for Clover Seed is quite limited at 8½c.@9c. Timothy Seed is dull at $1 75@$2 ℔ bushel. Rough Flax Seed is unchanged.

SUGARS—Under an active demand, prices have advanced ¼c. ℔ lb. on Raw. The sales embrace 2,200 hhds. at 8¾c.@8¾c. for Cuba, and 8¾c.@10¼c. for New-Orleans. Included in the above are 200 hhds. of the latter sold at auction at 8¾c.@10¼c.; Refined are quoted at 12¾c.

TALLOW—The market is firm, but less active. Sales of 20,000 lbs. Prime Eastern at 10½c., cash.

WHISKY—Has been in active demand, and the market is again better. Sales of 3,500 bbls. (including 3,000 bbls. Saturday afternoon) at 32¾c.@32¾c. for Ohio.

FREIGHTS—Are rather firmer, but the offerings are moderate. To Liverpool—The engagements are 50,000 bushels Wheat at 11¾d.@12d., in bulk and bags; 1,900 bbls. Flour at 3s. 6d.; 150 tcs. Lard at 37s. 6d.; 50 Hhds Tallow at 32s. 6d.; 600 boxes Cheese at 40s.. To London—20,000 bushels Wheat at 12d.@12¾d., in bulk and bags: 3,300 bbls. Flour at 3s. 10½d@4s., mostly at the inside rate; 50 bbls. Lard Oil at 40s.; 100 tons heavy goods at 42s. 6d. To Glasgow—16,000 bushels Wheat at 13¾d., bulk and bags; 30 tons Oil at 45s.; 60 Hhds. Tallow at 40s. The charters are: A vessel, with 18,000 bushels Wheat, to Cork, for orders, at 13½d.; a vessel, with 13,000 bushels Wheat, to a direct port in Ireland, at the same rate, and a foreign vessel to Cork and a market, with 20,000 bushels Wheat, 14d.

The Barley Crop of 1862.

SUMMARY OF REPORTS FROM THE DIFFERENT BARLEY-GROWING COUNTIES OF THIS STATE.

Tompkins, Schuyler and Seneca Counties—Breadth of ground sown to Barley, one-third less than last year. Nearly all Spring Barley. The yield per acre larger, and quality better, than last year.

Cayuga County—About the same breadth of ground sown as last year. All Spring Barley, and crop "unusually good."

Yates County—Represented in some districts as one-third less breadth of ground sown than last year. The crop will be fully equal to last year in quantity and quality.

Orleans and Niagara Counties—In these counties the farmers have turned their attention to White Beans, and the Barley crop is of no account.

Monroe County—About half the breadth of ground sown that there was last year. One-third of it Winter Barley. Yield and quality better than last year.

Steuben, Ontario and Wayne Counties—One-fourth to one-third less breadth of ground sown than last year. The proportion of Winter Barley considerably less, and the yield per acre and quality better than last year.

Livingston County—One-fourth less breadth of ground sown than last year. Average yield and quality.

Onondaga County—The crop of this county is two-rowed. Breadth of ground sown represented to be considerably greater than last year. Yield per acre and quality better than an average.

Jefferson, Saratoga and Washington Counties—About the same breadth of ground sown as last year. The crop in these counties suffered severely from the early drouth, but, as the weather has been favorable for ripening and maturing, the crop will be fair in quality, and two-thirds of an average in quantity.

Wisconsin and Illinois—The usual breadth of ground was sown, and the crop is represented to be an average one.

Canada West—The breadth of ground was greater than last year. The yield and quality better than last year.

Canada East—One third less breadth of ground sown than last year. Crop suffered from early drouth. Yield, one-third less than average. Quality, better than average.

The crop in Illinois, Wisconsin and the Canadas will be fully equal to that of last year. In this State the crop will be two-thirds as much as last year, and in *quality* the *best grown* in several years. New-York has lost much of its importance as a Barley-growing State. The breadth of ground sown this year is not fifty per cent. as much as 1859. This is owing, in part, to the low prices which have ruled for the last four years, and perhaps more to the increased certainty of the wheat crop—which has always been the favorite crop of our farmers.

The season will open with a light stock of Malt on hand, and no old Barley. SAMUEL R. FORD,
Grain Broker, No. 30 Front-street.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 18, 1862.

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 18.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90; Reading Railroad, 29⅞; Morris Canal, 41½; Long Island Railroad, 18; Pennsylvania Railroad, 49½.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM EUROPE.

Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 6
Hansa	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 6
Europa	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 9
Teutonia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 13
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 13
Hibernian	Liverpool	Quebec	Aug. 14
Persia	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 16
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 20
City of Washington	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 20
Asia	Liverpool	Boston	Aug. 23
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Aug. 27
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Aug. 30
New-York	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 3
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 10
Bavaria	Southampton	New-York	Sept. 24
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Oct. 1
Great Eastern	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18

FROM AMERICA.

Arabia	Boston	Liverpool	Aug. 20
Bavaria	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 23
City of Baltimore	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 23
Scotia	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 27
Hansa	New-York	Southampton	Aug. 30
Glasgow	New-York	Liverpool	Aug. 30
Europa	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 3
Teutonia	New-York	Southampton	Sept. 6
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 9
Persia	New-York	Liverpool	Sept. 10
Asia	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 17
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Oct. 25
Great Eastern	New-York	Liverpool	Dec. 11

Departure of Ocean Mails.

The mails for Europe by the steamship *Arabia*, from Boston for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-day, Tuesday, at 5½ o'clock.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at ..... 5 A. M. and 4:30 and 10½ P. M.
Western Mails (*via* Erie Railroad) close at 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at 5 A. M., 2 P. M., 4 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.
Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 6½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

PERSONAL.

DR. WAIT & SON, NO. 5 BOND-ST., near Broadway, continue to extract teeth positively without pain or danger, under their new chemically-purified chloroform. All dental operations on terms to suit the times. Refer to Drs. Fond, Gilchrist, Stilwell and Baldwin, and Rev. Drs. Ferris and Parker.

IF C. P. R., WHO LEFT CHICAGO SOME FIVE years since, for New-York, will inform his friends in Chicago where to address him, he may receive information of much value to him.

LOST AND FOUND.

NOTICE.—THE FOLLOWING CERTIFICATES OF STOCK in the Michigan Central Railroad Company, standing in the name of MARY N. LOCKWOOD, of Detroit, Michigan, have been lost, viz.: No. 1,151, for ten shares, issued from Boston Office; No. 1,455, for sixty shares, and No. 3,125, for five shares, issued from New-York Office. All persons are cautioned against receiving the same, the transfer thereof having been stopped.

LOST—ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, THE 16TH of August, on board the steamboat *Thomas Collier*, for Long Branch, a small pocket-book, containing between forty and fifty dollars, two notes of hand, and other papers, valuable to no one but the owner. A liberal reward will be paid to the finder on return to the owner, at No. 120 Front-st.; or I will thank the finder to leave the pocket-book and papers at Box No. 228 City Post-office.

LOST.—TEN DOLLARS REWARD WILL BE PAID for the recovery of a pocket-book, containing about Forty Dollars, lost on Saturday. Apply at 31 East 37th-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED TO LEASE OR PURCHASE FOR CASH—A dwelling-house, not less than 21 feet in width, three or four stories high, with all the modern improvements. Location between 14th and 30th sts. and Lexington and 6th avs. State price and location. Address CASH, Box No. 130 *Times* Office.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—A SMALL, neatly furnished house, with all the modern improvements; location in the vicinity of Washington Park preferred; rent must be low, which will be paid monthly in advance. Address, with full particulars, HARRISON, Box No. 106 *Times* Office.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS.

Mantels sold at astonishingly low prices at KLABER'S Marble Yards, No. 54 First-av., near Third-st., and No. 109 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

MARBLE AND SLATE MANTELS.—$20,000 worth of enameled slate mantels; imitation of the most costly marbles now in use; will be sold 25 per cent. below manufacturers prices. Also, marble mantels, monuments and tomb-stones.
WM. S. SEE & CO., No. 586 Hudson-st.

FURNITURE.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—The best assortment in the City of enameled furniture in all colors and styles; walnut and chestnut, plain and ornamental, in suites, wholesale and retail; also mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, Manufacturer, No. 277 Canal-st.

SOMETHING NEW.—CALL AND SEE PAYNE'S patent Wardrobe Bedstead, also his patent folding Mosquito Bar, the cheapest and best in use, at GRIFFIN'S, No. 181 Canal-st., near Mott.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

TO EXCHANGE—A BROWN STONE FOUR-story house in 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for a smaller house; also, one for a small country place near the City. Apply to J. O. HIGGINS, No. 889 6th-av.

AUCTION SALES.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
800 BALES COTTON.
DANIEL H BURDETT, Auctioneer.

By virtue of an order of sale to me directed by Hon. Wm. Marvin, Judge District Court of United States for Southern District of Florida, I will sell at public auction, ON TUESDAY, AUGUST 19, AT 12 O'CLOCK, M.,
FROM LAIMBEER'S WHARF, BROOKLYN,
597 BALES COTTON from prize schooner Andromeda.
122 BALES COTTON from prize schooner Magnolia.
19 HALF BALES from prize schooner Magnolia.
21 POCKETS from prize schooner Magnolia.
21 ROUND BALES from prize schooner Magnolia.
ALSO, A LOT OF HIDES,
500 STAVES.

Samples of cotton can be seen on Saturday, the 16th, at the office of Hiram Benner, No. 113 Wall-st.

JAMES C. CLAPP,
U. S. Marshal, Southern District Florida.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE PROPERTY AT PASSAIC, N. J., AT AUCTION.—E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell at auction on FRIDAY, Aug. 22, 1862, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway—Several fine plots of land, containing in all 68 acres, on the west bank of the Passaic River, and 25 minutes from New-York; will be sold in plots of from 10 to 30 acres, on one of which there is fine improvements. Full particulars at the office of the Auctioneer, No. 3 Pine-st.

JOHN H. BURLEY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL THIS DAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK, AT No. 444 Canal-st., enameled and parlor suites, bureaus, sofa beds, washstands, chairs, tables, carpets, oil-cloths, looking glasses, beds and bedding, mattresses, coffee, beer pumps, sewing machines, counter cases, glass, crockery and wood ware, &c.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT ATTRACTION!
UNPARALLELED BARGAINS.
STILL GREATER REDUCTION
IN PRICES OF
RICH SILKS, DRESS GOODS, CLOAKS, SACQUES, and MANTILLAS, at the
GREAT CLEARING OUT SALE OF
CHARLES HEARD & CO.,
No. 301 GRAND-ST.,
(Previous to taking Stock.)

$20,000 WORTH RICH SILKS, MARKED DOWN.
$15,000 WORTH RICH DRESS GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$10,000 WORTH PURE LINENS AND FAMILY GOODS, MARKED DOWN.
$12,000 WORTH RICH MANTILLAS and CLOAKS, MARKED DOWN.

Notwithstanding the great advance in price of Cotton Goods, we shall continue to sell our present large stock of DOMESTIC GOODS ($30,000 worth) at the reduced price as long as we have a piece left; and we beg leave to suggest to our patrons the propriety of supplying themselves without delay, for they are already rapidly advancing in price.

CHARLES HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

LADIES, THIS IS THE LAST MONTH for nice-fitting dollar corsets, 50c. skirts, and the fine 25c. stockings, cheap hair nets, gloves, fancy goods, Zephyr worsted, yarns and small wares. This month prices must advance. Now is the time to save money. Send your orders and postage stamps. N. B.—Premium allowed on silver and gold.
ELGER'S Nos. 880 and 882 Broadway, near 19th-st.

NOTICE.—EAST INDIA AND INDIAN GOODS in every variety, wholesale and retail. FOUNTAIN'S India Store, No. 653 Broadway

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—PLEASANT suites of rooms for families, or single gentlemen; convenient to Wall, South, or Fulton Ferries. Apply at No. 139 Joralemon-st., first house from Court, on three principal car routes. References exchanged.

BROOKLYN—NO. 16 CLINTON-ST.—PLEASANT apartments for families or single gentlemen. All modern conveniences have been introduced, making the house especially desirable for those seeking a comfortable home. Convenient to Wall-st. and Fulton ferries. Reference required.

BOARD WANTED—BY A GENTLEMAN FOR his wife, little girl, 4 years old, infant and servant, with a private family, residing in a respectable location in this City; terms must be reasonable. Address J. C. L., Box No. 118 *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl desires board in a quiet and small family, where there are no other boarders; would like a room to herself; terms must be moderate. Address Miss B. D., Station D, 8th-st.

WANTED IN BROOKLYN—BY AN EXPERienced teacher, a furnished room, with or without board, where instruction on the piano will be given as an equivalent. A German family preferred. Address Miss J. H., Box No. 104 *Times* Office.

FAMILIES OR INDIVIDUALS DESIRING pleasant rooms, with or without meals, in a good locality, will find them at No. 13 West 24th-st., near 5th-av. Hotel.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—ROOM AND board, suitable for a gentleman and lady, or two single gentlemen, at No. 87 Henry-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Terms reasonable.

28 GREENE-ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS TO let; single rooms, 37c. and $1; hall room, $1 25; back room, on second floor, $1 50; large front room, for one or two gentlemen, at $2.

TO LET—AT NO. 43 EAST TWENTY-THIRD st., near Madison-av. Pleasant furnished rooms, with full or partial board.

COUNTRY BOARD.

STRAWBERRY FARMS FAMILY HOTEL NEAR RED BANK, MONMOUTH CO., NEW-JERSEY. Delightfully situated near Long Branch and Shrewsbury. Accessible at 6 A. M. and 4 P. M. daily, by Raritan and Delaware Bay R. R. and Shrewsbury boats, from foot of Murray-st. Terms per week, $5 to $7. Superior accommodations for families. Beautiful shady walks and drives, and a small lake, with boats, in the vicinity. A large hall, with music, for social enjoyment. For circulars, address WARREN & DAY, Colt's Neck, N. J. Refers to W. H. Mills, 377 6th-av., and J. T. S. Smith, 484 Broadway.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON HEIGHTS, STATEN ISLAND.—A suite of delightful rooms are now vacant in a large family mansion, beautifully situated on the hill, only three minutes' walk from New-Brighton ferry. Extensive highly cultivated grounds and excellent stabling. References—Col. F. E. Howe, No. 194 Broadway; A. Callium, Esq., at J. M. Oppenheim's & Co., No. 41 Broadway.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—THE VERY DESIRABLE PREMises No. 424 Broad-st., in the city of Newark, N. J., the homestead of the late Wm. Shugard, deceased. The house is brick, has fifteen rooms, all modern improvements, and in perfect order; lot is 85 feet front and rear by 350 feet deep, extending through to Orchard-st. Well stocked with choice fruit, in full bearing, and fine stables. It is convenient to the depot, and one of the most desirable residences in the city. Price $25,000; terms easy. Apply to WM. A. RIGHTER, Executor, No. 264 Broad-st. Newark, N. J.

FOR SALE AT SOUTH ORANGE, N. J.—The property of the undersigned, comprising a frame house, 35 feet square, with an addition on the kitchen, a good cellar, four rooms on the first floor, six on the second, and three in the attic; one and a half acres of ground, two cisterns, a never-failing well of excellent water; also, barn and poultry-house. The property is all in first-rate order, and only about five minutes' walk from the railroad depot. For further particulars apply at the office of the Hazard Powder Company, No. 89 Wall-st., or on the premises. D. B. DENSLOW.

WEST BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—$6,500.—For sale, cheap, an excellent house, of twelve rooms, cellar and attic; large barn, corn-house, seven acres, fine orchard fruit, permanent stream, good well and cistern, fine view of mountain, half mile from station, and one hour from New-York. Apply at the Congress Sugar Refinery, No. 345 Washington-st.

FOR SALE AT FORDHAM—A NEAT AND convenient cottage, with five lots of ground, well stocked with choice fruit in full bearing; eight minutes' walk from depôt on Harlem Railroad. For further particulars and terms, apply to R. M. MITCHILL, No. 297 Broadway.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE OF SEVENTY ACRES—Or would exchange for a farm on Long Island of 70 acres. The location is very superior, being situated between Bath House and Fort Hamilton, along shore; land fertile; for a farmer or a gentleman requiring a country seat, there is no better opportunity offered in the country. The farm is in a very high state of cultivation, has a water-front of 400 or 500 feet; buildings, &c., in a perfect state. Apply to M. S. BENNETT, on the premises.

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE OF THE FINEST farms in the State of New-York, containing 136 acres, one mile south of the flourishing village of Geneva; the farm extends to the shore of Seneca Lake, and is very desirable property. For particulars, apply to JAMES McKIE, on the premises.

FOR SALE—ONE THOUSAND ACRES OF choice lands, in four tracts, near Kalamazoo, Mich. For terms, etc., address Box No. 376, Louisville, Ky.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

TRY DUNLOP'S
SPLENDID ALE,
IN CASK AND BOTTLED,
Wholesale and for family use.
W. MARR, Agent,
No. 69 Liberty-st., New-York.

WRITING MACHINES.

THURBER'S PATENT KALIGRAPH, OR WRITING MACHINE,
Designed for those who are tremulous, paralytic, or are destitute of fingers or thumbs, or cannot write with ease, and for those who have weak eyes, or are blind.
No. 366 Broadway, New-York.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT GIMBREDE'S, NO. 588 BROADWAY—Wedding cards, envelopes, note-paper, monograms, seals, albums, &c., at reasonable prices. See the $4 album, (50 pictures,) sold at $3; others proportionately cheap.

INSTRUCTION.

THE ABBOT COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES,
5th-AV., CORNER OF 34th-ST.,
will reopen, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 17.
For information or circulars, address
GORHAM D. ABBOT, Principal.

EAGLESWOOD MILITARY

FINANCIAL.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
OF ALL ISSUES,
GOLD, STOCKS, BONDS AND EXCHANGE,
Bought and sold by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

EDWARD KING,
(Late of the firm of JAMES G. KING'S SONS,)
Offers his services at the Board of Brokers for the purchase or sale of
STOCKS, BONDS AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
No. 23 Wall-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY AND ABROAD

NOTICE.—CHICAGO, ALTON AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD, LATE CHICAGO AND MISSISSIPPI RAILROAD.—Holders of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds, and all the holders of the Receiver's certificates of indebtedness of the above-named Railroad, are hereby required, pursuant to a resolution adopted at the Bondholder's meeting of 9th of July, 1862, to deposit their above-named documents with L. H. MEYER, Chairman of the Trustees, before the 10th day of September, 1862, at No. 25 William-st., Room No. 9.

Attention is called to the third resolution, adopted at the Bondholders' meeting of 23d of July, 1862, according to which parties not complying are subject to be remitted to their rights in their distributive share of the proceeds of sale, and all other and further rights which they may have, by virtue of the agreement, to cease.

Those who have not yet subscribed to the agreement, and have not paid their share of advances to the Receiver, can, in accordance with the last resolution, adopted at Bondholders' meeting of 9th of July, 1862, now become parties to said agreement by subscribing and paying at the office of Messrs. M. K. JESSUP & CO., No. 44 Exchange-place, before the 5th day of September, 1862.
L. H. MEYER, Chairman of Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE ERIE RAILWAY COMPANY.—NEW-YORK, Aug. 6, 1862.—Holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, extended to 1879, are notified that the interest due Sept. 1, 1862, will be paid on and after that date, at this office, on presentation of the proper coupons. It will be necessary for the holders of bonds not thus extended to present them at the office of the Company, where they can receive the principal and interest to Sept. 1, 1862. The privilege of extending such bonds will cease at that date. H. N. OTIS, Secretary.

NOTICE TO THE HOLDERS OF THE WATERTOWN AND ROME RAILROAD SINKING FUND BONDS.—Sealed proposals for the sale to the Company of the whole or any part of eight thousand dollars of their Sinking Fund Bonds will be received until the 1st of September. Address to the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the Watertown and Rome Railroad Company, Box No. 3,505 Post-office.

TO ARMY OFFICERS, PAYMASTERS AND OTHERS.—VAN VLECK & TUCKER, No. 4 Broad-st., one door from Wall-st., will furnish small gold in dollar pieces, quarter eagles, and five dollar pieces, in exchange for twenty dollar gold pieces, without extra charge, in amounts to suit.

MONEY.—PERSONS REQUIRING TEMPORARY accommodation are requested to procure a prospectus of the Mutual Loan and Discount Company, No. 57 Chatham-st. Business bills promptly discounted.
URWICK & KING, Agents.

DEMAND NOTES FOR DUTIES, IN SUMS to suit, for sale by
LIVERMORE, CLEWS & CO.,
No. 34 Wall-st., New-York.

WANTED $500 FOR SIX MONTHS.—Will pay interest and give a situation—salary $10 per week—to a gentleman or lady. Address M. Z., Box No. 140 *Times* Office.

CALIFORNIA STATE AND SAN FRANCISCO City Interest Coupons purchased at lowest current rates by DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers.
Corner Pine and Nassau sts., New-York.

DIVIDENDS.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office No. 52 Wall-st., New-York.
CASH CAPITAL $250,000, WITH A LARGE SURPLUS.

DIRECTORS:

HUGH LAING,	NOAH S. HUNT,
JEFF'GHAM TOWNSEND,	THOMAS SMULL,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,	J. H. RANSOM.
JOHN PENFOLD,	GEO. A. TOWNSEND,
JOHN COMPTON,	DONALANZO CUSHMAN,
D. HENRY HASCHT,	H. J. SMITH,
JOSEPH LAWRENCE,	SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
LEONARDO S. SUAREZ,	ALVE. E. LAING,
SILAS BRONSON.	ROBERT M. BRUCE,
A. R. ENO,	JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
JOHN WATSON,	A. YZNAGA DEL VALLE,
SAMUEL WILLETS,	HENRY S. LEVERICH,
S. T. NICOLL,	LAWRENCE TURNURE,
GEO. GRISWOLD, Jr.,	JOHN J. WALKER.

HUGH LAING, President.
JAMES B. AMES, Jr., Secretary.

THE OSWEGO & SYRACUSE R. R. CO. EIGHTEENTH DIVIDEND.
A dividend of three Per Cent. on the Capital Stock of this Company will be paid on the 20th day of August instant. Stockholders residing in New-York City will be paid by the Transfer Agent, H. A. Oakley, Esq., at the office of the Howard Insurance Company in Albany and Troy, at the New-York State Bank; in Utica, at the Oneida Bank; in Syracuse, at the Bank of Syracuse; all others, at the Lake Ontario Bank, Oswego. Dividends not called for within thirty days will be paid at the Treasurer's Office only. L. WRIGHT, Treasurer.
OSWEGO, Aug. 5, 1862.

OFFICE OF SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } No. 31 PINE-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 11, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—The Directors have this day declared a cash dividend of five (5) per cent., payable to stockholders on demand, and a scrip dividend of thirty (30) per cent. on the "Earned Participating Premiums" of the past year; (said earned participating premiums amounting to $163,000;) also an interest dividend of six (6) per cent. on outstanding scrip. The scrip certificates will be ready for delivery on and after the 15th day of October next. By order of the Board.
RICHARD L. HAYDOCK, Secretary.

TRINITY BUILDING, No. 111 BROADWAY, } OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, Aug. 13, 1862.
A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF THREE and a half (3½) per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of the PENNSYLVANIA COAL COMPANY, payable at the office in the City of New-York on and after SATURDAY, the 16th of August inst. The transfer books will be closed from the 13th to the 15th inst., both inclusive. GEO. A. HOYT, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO., } No. 58 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 12, 1862.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., out of the net earnings of the past (3) three months, payable at the office of the Company on and after FRIDAY, 22d inst.
The transfer book will close on the 14th, and reopen on the 26th inst. By order of the Board,
F. W. G. BELLOWS, Secretary pro tem.

UNITED STATES TRUST CO. OF NEW-YORK, } No. 49 Wall, corner William-st., Aug. 7, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have declared a semi-annual dividend of four (4) per cent. payable to stockholders or their representatives on the 9th August inst. JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, } NEW-YORK, June 28, 1862.
DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) Per Cent., payable on demand.
JAS. B. AMES, JR., Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS

MARINERS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 130 AV., corner 7th-st.
Open from 9 to 2 o'clock daily,
and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings, from 5 to 8 o'clock. THOS. B. STILLMAN, President.
ISAAC T. SMITH, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—CORNER OF 14th-st. and 8th-av.—Open daily, from 1 to 5 P. M. WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 1 to 7 P. M. Six per cent. interest allowed on sums of $500 and under. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from that date. THOMAS CHRISTY, President.
RICHARD H. BULL, Secretary.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—DUTCHESS COUNTY.—JOHN AUSTIN, Plaintiff, against BENJAMIN BURKART, surviving partner of JOSEPH BURKART, Senior, deceased, composing the late firm of "JOSEPH BURKART & CO.," Defendants.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office, in the City of Poughkeepsie, New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand and four dollars and fifty six cents, with interest thereon as follows, to wit: On $112 74 thereof since August 4, 1861; on $150 thereof since August 15, 1861; on $117 30 thereof since September 24, 1861; a $107 33 thereof since October 6, 1861; on $108 thereof since October 12, 1861; on $112 63 thereof since December 19, 1861; on $93 thereof since November 16, 1861; on $160 56 thereof since December 23, 1861; and on $100 thereof since September 26, 1861, besides the costs of this action.—Dated February 14, 1862. WM. WILKINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorney, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.
Take notice that the complaint in the above summons named was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the County of Dutchess aforesaid, on the 12th day of July, 1862.—To the above defendant. WM. WILKINSON,
jy 15-law6wTu Plaintiff's Attorney.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of McCOLLICK & CO. is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. Either party is authorized to sign the name of the firm in settlement of the business. JANE McCOLLICK,
SEAMAN LICHTENSTEIN.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1862.

The subscribers have this day formed a copartnership, under the firm of J. McCOLLICK & CO., and will continue the business at No. 229 Washington-st.
JANE McCOLLICK,
WILLIAM H. COHEN.
NEW-YORK, Aug. 9, 1862.

MEDICAL.

SOMETHING FOR LADIES.—DR. COX'S Japan Secret, the great periodical remedy for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office No. 39 Leroy-st., near Bleecker. Ladies can consult Dr. COX confidentially. Hours from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

AFFLICTED RESTORED! IGNORANCE EXPOSED! FALLACIES UNMASKED!
HIGHLY IMPORTANT TO BOTH SEXES, married or single, in health or disease. Dr. LARMONT'S Paris, London and New-York Medical Adviser and Marriage Guide. (30th edition, 400 pages, 100 Anatomical Illustrations,) upon Mental and Nervous Debility, Loss of Memory, Incapacity, Urinary Deposits, Involuntary Loss of Semen nights, with the urine, or at stool; Impotency, Affections of the Bladder and Kidneys, Genito-Urinary diseases and their consequences, the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female—all their diseases and weaknesses; latest researches in physiology; European hospital practice; quacks, their recipes and specifics; the author's unequaled Paris and London treatment, &c.
All who would avoid unsuccessful and barbarous treatment with Mercury, Copabia., Injections, Cauterizations, Quack Specifics, Antidotes, Instruments, &c., should purchase this original work for $1, of E. WARNER, No. 1 Vesey-st.; ROSS & TOUSEY, No. 121 Nassau-st.; or the Doctor, No. 647 Broadway, (up stairs,) New-York, from 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.
"We concur with other papers in recommending Dr. LARMONT and his work."—*Courier des Etats Unis, Dispatch Staats Zeitung, Atlas, Medical Review, &c.*

PRIVATE DISEASES CURED IN THE shortest possible time, by Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, without the use of Mercury, loss of time or change of diet. Dr. WARD, from the hospitals of London, Paris and Edinburgh, is the discoverer of the only certain and reliable remedies for diseases of a private character. By his special experience in this much-neglected branch of medical science he is enabled to guarantee a cure in the most complicated cases. Recent cases of Gonorrhœa or Syphilis cured in a few days, without change of diet or hindrance from business. Secondary Syphilis—the last vestige eradicated without the use of Mercury. Involuntary emissions stopped in a short time. Sufferers from impotency, or loss of sexual power, restored to full vigor in a few weeks. Gleet or Gonorrhœa of long standing, where all internal remedies have failed, permanently and speedily cured by a new treatment. Persons at a distance, failing to receive prompt treatment elsewhere, may get a permanent cure effected by writing a full diagnosis of their case, addressed to Dr. WARD & CO., No. 12 Laight-st., the only place.

CONSUMPTION, COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatisms, Spasms, &c., are instantly relieved by that marvelous remedy known as CHLORODYNE, which was discovered by Dr. J. Collis Browne, M. R. C. S. L., (Ex-Army Medical Staff,) and the secret of its recipe confided only to J. T. DAVENPORT, Pharmaceutical Chemist, No. 33 Great Russell-st., Bloomsbury-square, who is the sole manufacturer. Medical testimony, furnished by the highest authorities in military, naval, and civil practice, and numerous gratifying statements from the public generally, establishes this property as invaluable. It relieves pain, soothes the system, inducing refreshing and soothing sleep, without producing or having any unpleasant effects like opium, and may be taken at any time in a few drop doses. Observe the genuine has the words "Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE" engraved on the Government stamp. None other is pure. Price 2s. 9d. 4s. 6d. a bottle.
Agent New-York,
MR. JAMES ASPINWALL, William-st.

SURE CURE.—DR. POWERS, SUCCESSFULLY consulted with Dr. WARD, No. 12 Laight-st. He gives advice free, and guarantees an immediate cure or no pay. Glorious triumph of medicine. Dr. POWERS' sure specific remedies for syphilitic, mercurial and all other classified diseases; for certainty unapproached, and for the entire eradication of disease, nothing besides can positively be relied upon; try them and be convinced. Dr. POWERS' Essence of Life restores the vigor of youth in four weeks. This marvelous agent restores manhood to the most shattered constitutions. Office No. 647 Broadway-st. Dr. POWERS' French Preventive, the greatest invention of the age. Those who have used them are never without them. Price, $4 per dozen; mailed free on receipt of the price. Address Dr. POWERS, No. 12 Laight-st.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st., to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which he been at the Hospitals of this City,) enable him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weaknesses, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. COOPER, NO. 14 DUANE-ST. MAY BE confidently consulted on all diseases of a private nature. A practice of 30 years, devoted to the treatment and cure of Syphilitic, Mercurial, and diseases of a delicate nature, enables Dr. C. to make speedy and permanent cures, no matter of how long standing the case may be. Strictures of the urethra and seminal weakness, brought on by a secret habit, effectually cured. The victims of misplaced confidence, who have been misled by quack advertisements, can call on Dr. C. with the certainty of being radically cured. N. B.—Dr. C. is a qualified physician and surgeon, and a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. Office hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 100th edition of the valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or sent by mail, free of postage, to any parts of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,221 New-York City. For sale by H. RICHARDSON, at No. 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.; FEDERHEN & CO., 13 Court-st., Boston.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs in a state of health and disease; with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body; with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

PROSTRATED POWERS RESTORED.—Functional derangements incidental to both sexes, restored to a healthy tone by the use of Triesman No. 1. Read the book entitled "Human Frailty"—explains everything. Published by Dr. BARROW, No. 194 Bleecker-st. (four doors from Macdougal,) New-York, and sent free everywhere on receipt of 25 cents worth of postage stamps. Sold also by Wells & Co., No. 115 Franklin-st., New-York, and T. Worthington, No. 206 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

TO YOUNG MEN.—SCORES OF GRATEFUL letters weekly are now received from people who have recovered PERFECT HEALTH by following the directions contained in Dr. THALL and Dr. JONES' work, called "PATHOLOGY OF THE REPRODUCTIVE ORGANS, AND THE SEXUAL ORGANISM AND ITS HEALTHFUL MANAGEMENT." Price $3. For sale in New-York by SINCLAIR TOUSEY, No. 121, and H. DEXTER, No. 113 Nassau-st.; C. BLANCHARD, No. 30 Ann-st., and all booksellers everywhere.

THE CONFESSIONS AND EXPERIENCE OF AN INVALID.—Published for the benefit and as a warning and a caution to young men who suffer from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, &c.; supplying at the same time the means of Self-Cure. By one who has cured himself after being put to great expense through medical imposition and quackery. By inclosing a post-paid, addressed envelope, single copies may be had of the author, NATHANIEL MAYFAIR, Esq., Bedford, Kings County, N. York.

MEN WHO ARE FEEBLE, OLD TOO soon, or nervous, and those who wish not to become so, should all read the new book on the PHYSIOLOGY AND DERANGEMENTS OF THE MALE SYSTEM, by Dr. F. Hollick, author and lecturer. Ninety-eighth edition. Colored plates and wood cuts. 500 pages. Sent free by post, to any address, for $1. Direct to Dr. F. HOLLICK, Box No. 3,666 Post-office, New-York City. Office No. 599 Broadway. Hours 10 to 2.

FOUND AT LAST.—THE ONLY SAFE, CERtain and sure remedy for either single or married ladies in regulating and removing all obstructions. Dr. POWERS' French Periodical Drops. Therefore every lady should use them. Designed expressly for obstinate cases which all other remedies of the kind have failed to cure. Office No. 12 Laight-st.

EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., EDITOR OF the Scalpel, and Operating and Consulting Surgeon, No. 42 5th-av. Office consultations on the more obscure diseases of the pelvic viscera. Rupture, piles, varicocele, and fistula, radically cured without the knife or ligature. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evenings. Consultation fee $5.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP RESTORES the vigor of youth in four days. Restores manhood to the most shattered system. The French Preventive, $4 per dozen. No. 3 Division-st., New-York, the only place. You who have contracted that soul and body-destroying vice, Secret Habits, Dr. HUNTER'S Red Drop cures the worst cases. Price $1, with a book.

DR. JOHNSON, NO. 14 DUANE-ST., MAY be consulted with confidence on private diseases. Thirty years in one specialty enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. N. B.—Those who may have been misled by quack advertisements, nostrums, &c., can call on Dr. J. with the certainty of receiving honorable treatment.

DISEASES INCIDENT TO THE DAWNING of womanhood, the age of maturity and the change of life, speedily cured by Dr. JAMES, PHILADELPHIA. Medicated and Magnetized Lozenges. Send stamp for circular to ladies and escape imposition and drugging. Address Box 818 New-York Post-office.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S Great Benefactor. The great periodical remedy, infallible for the immediate removal of monthly obstructions. Office, No. 12 Laight-st., near Canal, where Dr. WARD can be consulted confidentially, day or evening.

SULPHUR AND VAPOR BATHS—ESTABLISHED IN 1820—The only genuine baths in the United States, at No. 1 Carroll-place, Bleecker-st., corner of Laurens, for cure of rheumatism, mercurial affections, &c. Given daily by Dr. A. L. TIMOLAT & CO.

PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—DR. HUNTER has, for thirty years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated no less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases, when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting and sickening effects of all other remedies; cures in new cases in less than six hours; cures without the dreadful consequent effects of mercury, but possesses the peculiarly valuable property of annihilating the rank and poisonous taint that the blood is sure to absorb, unless his remedy is used. This is what he claims for it, and what no other will accomplish. Its value in this respect has become so well known, that scientific men in every department of medical knowledge begin to appreciate it, for hardly a week passes that he is not consulted by druggists, chemists and physicians, in regard to some pitiful patient, who has exhausted the whole field of the faculty, and still the disease will appear. Its popularity is so great, that there is not a quack doctor in the City that has not attacked it, and when they find their lies are not so easily swallowed, they then pretend that they can make it. It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for 15 three-cent stamps, 300 pages, 160 colored illustrations. The best work out.

LOUIS BRANDT, VETERINARY SURGEON, No. 85 East 24th-st., New-York. Office hours from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M. Consultation free.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.
AND BETWEEN BOSTON AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT HALIFAX AND CORK HARBOR.

SCOTIA, Capt. Judkins.	CHINA, Capt. Anderson.
PERSIA, Capt. Lott.	ASIA, Capt. Cook.
ARABIA, Capt. Stone.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	CANADA, Capt. Muir.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.	NIAGARA, Capt. A. Kyrie.

AUSTRALASIAN.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage.....$150
Second Cabin Passage.....85
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL:
Chief Cabin Passage.....$125
Second Cabin Passage.....70
AUSTRALASIAN leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 13.
ARABIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Aug. 20.
SCOTIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 27.
EUROPA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 3.
PERSIA leaves New-York, Wednesday, Sept. 10.
ASIA leaves Boston, Wednesday, Sept. 17.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

M. O. ROBERTS' LINE STEAMSHIPS FOR CALIFORNIA AND OREGON VIA NICARAGUA.
Through in advance of the mail.
GREAT REDUCTION IN FARES THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO.
NO DETENTION ON THE ISTHMUS.
The new and splendid steamship AMERICA, 2,000 tons, JEFF. MAURY, Commander, will sail on SATURDAY, Oct. 25, at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely, from her Pier at foot of Warren-st., North River, for San Juan del Norte, connecting with the fast and well-known steamship MOSES TAYLOR, 1,500 tons, E. HOWES, Commander, to sail without delay for San Francisco direct on arrival of the passengers at San Juan del Sur.
The speed and accommodations of these steamers are unsurpassed by any steamers on either ocean, and it is intended to land passengers by this line in San Francisco within 21 days.
The undersigned having been in the California trade since the beginning, begs to inform the public that this is a permanent line and not put on for the purpose of being bought or driven off. The ships will positively leave on the day advertised once a month, and in six months other ships will be ready, so that a double service may be relied upon.
For information or passage apply to
O. ROBERTS,
No. 177 West-st., corner of Warren-st., North River

STEAM
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
THE STEAMSHIP
GREAT EASTERN,
WALTER PATON, Commander,
WILL BE DISPATCHED

FROM LIVERPOOL,	FROM NEW-YORK,
CALLING AT QUEENSTOWN,	TUESDAY, Sept. 9.
SATURDAY, Aug. 16.	SATURDAY, Oct. 25.
WEDNESDAY Oct. 1.	THURSDAY, Dec. 11.
TUESDAY, Nov. 18.	

First Cabin, from.....$110 to $155
Suites of apartments for families may be engaged by special agreement.
Second Cabin State-room Berths, meals served at separate table, $80.
Tickets for the voyage to and from Liverpool, in First or Second Cabin, at a fare and a half
Third Cabin—Intermediate State-room—Passengers found with bed, bedding, table utensils, and good substantial food, $55.
Steerage, with superior accommodations, $35.
Each passenger allowed twenty cubic feet of luggage.
An experienced surgeon on board.
For freight and passage, apply to
CHAS. A. WHITNEY
At the office, No. 26 Broadway, New-York.
HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, TOUCHING AT QUEENSTOWN, (CORK HARBOR.)—The Liverpool, New-York and Philadelphia Steamship Company intend dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
CITY OF BALTIMORE.....SATURDAY, Aug. 23.
GLASGOW.....SATURDAY, Aug. 30.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....SATURDAY, Sept. 6.
and every succeeding Saturday, at Noon, from Pier No. 44 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First cabin	$85	Steerage	$35
First cabin to London	90	Steerage to London	38
First cabin to Paris	95	Steerage to Paris	43
First cabin to Hamburg	95	Steerage to Hamburg	40

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.
Fares from Liverpool or Queenstown; 1st cabin, 15, 17 and 21 Guineas. Steerage from Liverpool, £8 8s. From Queenstown, £6 6s. And those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at the current rate of exchange.
These steamers have superior accommodations for passengers; are strongly built in water-tight iron sections, and carry Patent Fire Annihilators. Experienced surgeons are attached to each steamer.
For further information, apply in Liverpool to WILLIAM INMAN Agent, No. 22 Water-st.; in Glasgow, to ALEX. MALCOMB, No. 6 St. Enoch-square; in Queenstown, to J. & H. LEMMON; in Paris, to JULES DECOUE, No. 48 Rue Nortre Dame des Victories, Place de la Bourse; in Philadelphia, to JOHN G. DALE, No. 111 Walnut-st., or at the Company's Offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

STEAM TO LONDONDERRY, GLASGOW AND LIVERPOOL.—The Montreal Steamship Company's first-class full-powered Clyde-built steamer JURA, Capt. ATTON, carrying the Canadian and United States mails, will sail from Quebec next SATURDAY, Aug. 23. Rates of passage from New-York—First-class, according to accommodations, $95 and $70: Steerage, found with good provisions, $35. Rates of passage from New-York and return, at the following reduced rates: First Cabin, $160 and $190. Steerage, $70. Certificates issued for bringing out passengers from all the principal towns in Great Britain and Ireland at very low rates. For passage apply at No. 23 Broadway, New-York.
SABEL & SEARLS, General Agents.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP *Hansa*, H. I. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States mail, will sail from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.,
FOR
BREMEN, *via* SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers to
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
at the following rates:
For the first cabin, $115; second cabin, $70; steerage, $40.
For Freight or passage apply to
OELRICHS & CO., No. 68 Broad-st.

PASSPORTS FOR ALIENS CAN BE PROcured, on the required proofs, prepared by J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—Passports issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, No. 262 Broadway, corner of Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates of naturalization.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR BRIDGEPORT.—"DAILY LINE."—THE steamer BRIDGEPORT leaves Pier No. 25 East River, daily, at 12 o'clock noon, arriving in Bridgeport in time to connect with the Housatonic, Naugatuck, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad; also, the Shore Line to Saybrook and New-London. Freight taken, and way-bill to all stations on the Housatonic Railroad, at contract prices.
GEO. W. CORLIES, Agent.

FOR HARTFORD, MERIDEN AND SPRINGfield—Steamboat and Railroad Connection, *via* New-Haven.—THE CONTINENTAL leaves Peck-slip, East River, daily, (Sundays excepted,) at 3:30 P. M. The steamboat train leaves the wharf at New-Haven, on the arrival of the boat, for all way stations. NIGHT LINE. The TRAVELER leaves for New-Haven at 11 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR ALBANY, TROY and intermediate landings, touching at 30th-st. Steamer ARMENIA leaves from the foot of Harrison-st., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7 A. M. The DANIEL DREW leaves the foot of Jay-st., Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 7 A. M. N. B.—Hudson River Railroad tickets will be received on board.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH AND WORCESTER.—The splendid steamers CITY OF BOSTON and CITY OF NEW-YORK leave EVERY DAY, (Sundays excepted,) at 5 o'clock, from foot of Vestry-st., Pier No. 39, N. R.
E. S. MARTIN, Agent.

CONEY ISLAND FERRY LANDS AT FORT HAMILTON.
The *Naushon* leaves Christopher-st. at 9½, 12¼ and 3¼.
Spring-st.....at 9½, 12½ and 3½.
Dey-st.....at 9¼, 12¾ and 3¾.
Morris-st., Pier 4 at 10, 1 and 4.
Fare 25 cents, including return ticket.

SMALL PLEASURE PROPELLER FOR SALE CHEAP.—Galvanized iron hull, 26 feet long, 6 feet beam; cabin like an omnibus; cost over $900; has been used very little, and will be sold for $450. Apply to F. L. DUSENBERRY, foot of 33d-st., North River, or address J. P., Box No. 2,960 New-York Post-office.

NOTICE.—STEAMER NIAGARA, HAVING BEEN taken by the Government, she will be withdrawn from her regular route THIS DAY. Another boat will take her place soon, of which due notice will be given.
A. J. RICHARDSON, No. 160 Fulton-st.

FOR HARTFORD DIRECT—BY STEAMERS CITY OF HARTFORD and GRANITE STATE, daily, from Peck-slip, at 4 P. M., connecting at Hartford with railroad to Springfield and all points North, East and West.

FOR NEWARK.—STEAMBOAT THOMAS P. WAY leaves pier foot of Dey-st. at 10½ A. M. and 4½ P. M., Sunday and every day.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS TO CONEY ISLAND.—Health, comfort and pleasure. Cars leave Fulton and Catharine Ferries, Brooklyn, every 20 minutes.

BRIDGEMAN'S FREE EXHIBITION
OF
GLADIOLUS,
At his nursery, Astoria, will commence Aug. 18, and continue two weeks.

THE DUTY OF PAYING THE REWARD for apprehension and delivery of deserters from the Volunteer service having been assigned to me, it becomes necessary, in consequence of the irregular arrests and detention, to give notice that no reward will be paid unless the certificate sets forth the regiment, letter of company, Captain commanding, and State in which the prisoner was enrolled. This certificate to be signed by a commissioned officer, who has been regularly mustered into the service of the United States
No reward will be paid for deserters from regiments now forming unless proof can be given that the prisoners have been absent more than ten days.
FRANK E. HOWE, A. Q. M.,
No. 194 Broadway.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM & ALBANY R. R. FOR ALBANY, TROY, NORTH AND WEST.
Summer arrangement, commencing Thursday, May 1, 1862.
For Albany—10:30 A. M. Express Mail Train, from 26th st. station.
For all local trains, see time-table.
JOHN BURCHILL, Ass't Sup't.

ERIE RAILWAY.—PASSENGER TRAINS leave via Pavonia Ferry, from foot of Chambers-st., as follows, viz.: 6 A. M., Mail, for Dunkirk, and intermediate Stations. This train remains over night at Elmira, and proceeds the next morning. 7 A. M., Express, for Buffalo, and principal intermediate Stations. 9 A. M., Milk, daily, for Otisville, and intermediate Stations. 12:15 P. M., Accommodation, daily, for Port Jervis, and principal Stations. 4 P. M., Way, for Middletown, Newburgh, and intermediate Stations. 5 P. M., Night Express, daily, for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal Stations. The train of Saturday runs through to Buffalo, but does not run to Dunkirk. 7 P. M., Emigrant, for Dunkirk, and principal Stations. The Express Trains connect at Hornellsville with Railroad for Buffalo; at Elmira, with the Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad; at Binghamton, with the Syracuse Railroad; at Corning, with the Railroad for Rochester and Buffalo; at Great Bend, with the Railroad for Scranton, and at Buffalo and Dunkisk, with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c., and the Canada Railroads.
CHAS. MINOT, General Superintendent.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD.—For Long Branch, Red Bank, Shrewsbury, Manchester, Tom's River, &c. On and after July 14, the new and fast steamer THOMAS COLLYER will leave Murray-st. Wharf at 6:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 4 P. M., connecting at Port Monmouth with cars. On SATURDAY AFTERNOON, until further notice, the steamboat will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M., instead of 4 o'clock. Returning, cars leave Long Branch at 7:15 and 10:40 A. M., and 4 P. M., except on Saturday, when the afternoon train will leave at 2:30 and 5:30 P. M. Stages connect for Tuckerton, Manahawken, Tom's River, Highlands, Squan, Point Pleasant, &c. First-class meals on board the steamboat. Passengers for points below Eatontown, on the main line, will take the 2:30 P. M. boat on Saturdays.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD—CHANGE OF TERMINUS.—Passenger Depôt at James-slip and foot 34th-st., E. R.
Summer Arrangement—Leave New-York at 8 A. M. for Greenport, Sag Harbor, Orient and Hampton.
At 8 A. M., 12 M., and 4:30 P. M., for Syosset.
At 3:30 P. M., for Greenport.
At 6 P. M., for Farmingdale.
On Sunday a train leaves Hunter's Point, (34th-st. Ferry,) at 8½ A. M. for Riverhead and intermediate stations at excursion rates. Returning leaves Riverhead at 3 P. M.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBANY, TROY, THE NORTH AND WEST. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-ST.	FROM THIRTIETH-ST.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3:15 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:25 A. M., and 3:40 and 5:36 P. M.
Troy and Albany, (with sleeping car) 10:15 P. M.	10,40 P. M., (Sundays included.)

GO TO THE SEA SIDE.—THE CARS OF THE Coney Island and Brooklyn Railroad Company are now running regularly from Fulton and Catherine Ferries to Church Lane, Greenfield, Gravesend and Coney Island. This is the best route to Sheepshead Bay. Private parties and associations and pic-nic parties accommodated on application at the office.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD ACCOMMODATION—OLD SO

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

[Continued from First Page.]

troops were nearly all sick and demoralized, and Gen. BRECKINRIDGE undoubtedly expected, in conjunction with the ram *Arkansas*, to make a successful sash. It was a complete failure. The ram is blown up. Their troops were repulsed.

Gen. WILLIAMS disposed his forces as follows, viz: the Fourth Wisconsin on the extreme left on the right bank of Bayou Gross, with two pieces of MANNING'S Battery in the Arsenal grounds on the left bank of Bayou Gross, to sweep the grounds on the left of the Wisconsin Fourth. The Ninth Connecticut was posted on the right of the Fourth Wisconsin, with two pieces in rear of centre, and two pieces in rear of the right. All of these pieces were of MANNING'S Battery, and were posted on either side of the knoll in the Government Cemetery.

Next came the Fourteenth Maine, posted in rear of the Bayou Sara road, and to the left of Greenwell Springs road.

Next came the Twenty-first Indiana, posted in the woods in rear of Magnolia Cemetery, with four pieces of EVERETT'S Battery, (under command of Lieut. CARNOW,) on their left on the Greenwell Springs road. The Indiana Battery of two pieces came up to the support of these pieces after the battle commenced. Next came the Sixth Michigan, posted across the country road on right of the Magnolia Cemetery and across the Clay Cut road, their left supporting two pieces of EVERETT'S Battery, posted on the road on the right of the Magnolia Cemetery.

The Seventh Vermont was posted in rear of the Twenty-first Indiana and Sixth Michigan, on the right of the Catholic Cemetery. The Thirtieth Massachusetts came next, forming the right, and posted about one half a mile in rear of the State House, supporting MANN'S Battery.

The disposition of the forces was made with the supposition that the enemy would attack our left flank, under the cover of the ram *Arkansas*. The right flank depended upon gunboat support. The only fault of disposition—perhaps rendered unavoidable by the formations of the ground—was, that the camps of the Fourteenth Maine and Twenty-first Indiana were pitched in front of their position, in line of battle, and consequently came into the possession of the enemy for a short time.

The enemy formed line of battle on the open grounds, bordering on the Greenwell Springs road, and attempted to draw our forces out. Failing in this, they advanced roundly on the ground between the Clarkson and Clay Cut roads. The whole brunt of the attack, consequently, fell upon the Fourteenth Maine, Twenty-first Indiana and Sixth Michigan. As soon as it became apparent that this was the real point of attack, Gen. WILLIAMS ordered up the Ninth Connecticut, Fourth Wisconsin, and one section of MANNING'S Battery, to support the left, and the Thirtieth Massachusetts and two sections of NIMS' Battery to support the right.

You will, therefore, see that the disposition (with the slight exception hinted at) and the manœuvering were faultless.

The conduct of our troops was excellent. The Twenty-first Indiana particularly distinguished itself. I saw a number of the dead of the enemy to-day in front of the ground they occupied; but not content with the check they gave the enemy, this regiment pursued him quite a distance, strewing the ground with his dead.

The brave Gen. WILLIAMS fell in front of the Sixth Michigan toward the end of the conflict, while giving his men a noble example of reckless and daring bravery. He was killed by a rifle ball in the chest.

The enemy's forces consisted of two Louisiana regiments, (the Fourth and Thirtieth,) two Mississippi, the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Kentucky, two Tennessee, one Alabama regiment, and thirteen guns, and a large guerrilla force. Their attacking force numbered fully 6,000 men. Our actual force engaged was not over 2,000. Three companies of the Sixth Michigan covered themselves with glory in recovering from a large force two guns posted on the right of the Magnolia Cemetery, which temporarily were left by our forces. These same three companies captured the colors of the Fourth Louisiana, but only after they had shot down four successive color bearers.

The exact loss on our side is not yet reported. But certain it is, that it is much less than that of the enemy.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) G. WEITZEL,
Lieut. U. S. Eng. and Chief Engineer, Department of the Gulf.

Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, commanding Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La.

GEN. BUTLER'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

On Aug. 9 Gen. BUTLER issued the following congratulatory order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 57.

Soldiers of the Army of the Gulf:

Your successes have heretofore been substantially bloodless.

Taking and holding the most important strategic and commercial positions, with the aid of the gallant navy, by the wisdom of your combinations and the moral power of your arms, it has been left for the last few days to baptize you in blood.

The Spanish conqueror of Mexico won imperishable renown by landing in that country and burning his transport ships, to cut off all hope of retreat. You, more wise and economical, but with equal providence against retreat, sent yours home.

Organized to operate on the sea coast, you advanced your outposts to Baton Rouge, the Capital of the State of Louisiana, more than 250 miles into the interior.

Attacked there by a division of our rebel enemies under command of a Major-General recreant to loyal Kentucky, whom some of us would have honored before his apostacy, of doubly superior numbers, you have repulsed in the open field his myrmidons, who took advantage of your sickness, from the malaria of the marshes of Vicksburgh, to make a cowardly attack.

The brigade at Baton Rouge has routed the enemy. He has lost three Brigadier-Generals, killed, wounded and prisoners, many Colonels and field officers. He has more than a thousand killed and wounded.

You have captured three pieces of artillery, six caissons, two stand of colors, and a large number of prisoners.

You have buried his dead on the field of battle, and are caring for his wounded. You have convinced him that you are never so sick as not to fight your enemy if he desires the contest.

You have shown him that if he cannot take an outpost after weeks of preparation, what would be his fate with the main body. If your General should say he was proud of you, it would only be to praise himself: but he will say he is proud to be one of you.

In this battle the Northeast and the Northwest mingled their blood on the field, as they had long ago joined their hearts, in support of the Union.

Michigan stood by Maine, Massachusetts supported Indiana, Wisconsin aided Vermont, while Connecticut, represented by the sons of the ever green shamrock, fought as our fathers did at Boyne waters.

While we all mourn the loss of many brave comrades, we who were absent envy them the privilege of dying upon the battle-field for our country, under the starry folds of her victorious flag.

The colors and guidons of the several corps engaged in the contest will have inscribed on them—BATON ROUGE.

To complete the victory, the iron-clad steamer *Arkansas*, the last naval hope of the rebellion, hardly awaited the gallant attack of the *Essex*, but followed the example of her sisters, the *Merrimac*, the *Manassas*, the *Mississippi* and the *Louisiana*, by her own destruction. By command of

Major-Gen. BUTLER,
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. WILLIAMS.

The following is a copy of Gen. BUTLER'S general order, announcing the death of Gen. WILLIAMS to the Department of the Gulf:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS NO. 56.—The Commanding General announces to the army of the Gulf the sad event of the death of Brig.-Gen. THOMAS WILLIAMS, commanding Second Brigade in camp at Baton Rouge.

The victorious achievement—the repulse of the division of Maj.-Gen. BRECKINRIDGE by the troops led by Gen. WILLIAMS, and the destruction of the mail-clad *Arkansas* by Capt. PORTER, of the Navy—is made sorrowful by the fall of our brave, gallant and successful fellow-soldier.

Gen. WILLIAMS graduated at West Point in 1837; at once joined the Fourth Artillery, in Florida, where he served with distinction; was thrice breveted for gallant and meritorious services in Mexico, as a member of Gen. SCOTT'S Staff. His life was that of a soldier devoted to his country's service. His country mourns in sympathy with his wife and children, now that country's care and precious charge.

We, his companions in arms, who had learned to love him, weep the true friend, the gallant gentleman, the brave soldier, the accomplished officer, the pure patriot and victorious hero, and the devoted Christian. All and more went out when WILLIAMS died. By a singular felicity the manner of his death illustrated each of these generous qualities.

The chivalric American gentleman, he gave up the vantage of the cover of the houses of the city—forming his lines in the open field—lest the women and children of his enemies should be hurt in the fight!

A good General, he had made his dispositions, and prepared for battle at the break of day, when he met his foe!

A brave soldier, he received the death-shot leading his men!

A patriot hero, he was fighting the battle of his country, and died as went up the cheer of victory!

A Christian, he sleeps in the hope of the blessed Redeemer!

His virtues we cannot exceed—his example we may emulate—and mourning his death, we pray "may our last end be like his."

The customary tribute of mourning will be worn by the officers in the Department.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER,
Commanding.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. General.

PORT ADJUTANT AT FORT HAMILTON.—Lieut. B. P. MIMMICK, a gallant officer of the Regular Army, who participated in all the battles on the York Peninsula, has been detailed for duty, as Post Adjutant, at Fort Hamilton.

THE MILITARY EXCITEMENT.

THE COMING DRAFT IN NEW-YORK.

The New Enrollment of the Militia to Commence at Once.

Forty Regiments Organized Under the First Call.

Seventeen Regiments Under Marching Orders.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 18.

The enrollment for the draft will commence forthwith.

A letter has been addressed by the Adjutant-General to the Chairman of the Military Committee of each Senatorial District, requesting the Committee to recommend to the Governor the names of two persons in each town to act as Commissioners in making the enrollment.

There are forty regiments under the first call for 300,000 men organized in the State.

No new organization can now be started so as to receive bounty.

The regiments now full will leave the State according to the following order:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Aug. 11, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 423.—The following regiments, forming a portion of the quota of this State under the call of July 2, 1862, will move from their several encampments on the dates mentioned below, and proceed to the City of Washington, where their commanding officers will report for duty to the Secretary of War:

No	Colonel.	Location.	To leave Camp.	Route.
107th	Van Valkenburgh	Elmira	Aug. 13	Elmira.
108th	O. H. Palmer	Rochester	Aug. 18	Elmira.
53d	G. A. Buckingham.	New-York	Aug. 18	N. York.
111th	J. Segoine	Auburn	Aug. 19	N. York.
113th	L. O. Morris	Albany	Aug. 19	N. York.
110th	D. C. Littlejohn	Oswego	Aug. 20	N. York.
109th	B. F. Tracy	Binghamt'n.	Aug. 20	Elmira.
114th	E. B. Smith	Norwich	Aug. 21	Elmira.
12th	P. A. Porter	Lockport	Aug. 21	Elmira.
17th	W. R. Pease	Rome	Aug. 22	N. York.
115th	R. Sammons	Fonda	Aug. 22	N. York.
120th	G. H. Sharp	Kingston	Aug. 23	N. York.
126th	E. Sherrill	Geneva	Aug. 23	Elmira.
123d	A. McDougall	Salem	Aug. 23	N. York.
118th	S. T. Richards	Plattsburgh.	Aug. 23	N. York.
106th	S. F. Judd	Ogdensb'gh.	Aug. 27	N. York.
121st	R. Franchot	Mohawk	Aug. 25	N. York.
112th	A. F. Allen	Jamestown.	Aug. 26	Elmira.
118th	E. Peissner	New-York	Aug. 29	N. York.
116th	E. P. Chapin	Buffalo	Aug. 27	Elmira.
130th	W. S. Fullerton	Portage	Aug. 28	Elmira.

Arms will be issued on requisition made by Colonels commanding on the Commissary-General of Ordnance, to be transmitted through this Department for approval; and clothing, camp equipage, &c., on requisition made by Regimental Quartermasters on the Quartermaster-General.

The Quartermaster-General will provide for transportation and subsistence on the route.

The utmost promptness is required of commanding officers in providing for the equipment of their regiments, and in transmitting the muster rolls to this office, so that the necessary orders for organizing companies and regiments may be issued.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

The execution of the foregoing Order of leaving depends, of course, upon contingencies. It may not, in every instance, be possible to secure transportation, and the Order may, for that reason, be varied somewhat.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CITY.

VOLUNTEERING AND THE DRAFT.

Voluntary enlistments are plentiful, and steadily increase in number from day to day. Last week more men in this City were added to both old and new regiments, than it would have been considered possible to raise in the time, even during the great uprising of a year ago. Yesterday recruits enough came in to form a regiment, and, for several days now immediately ensuing, may be expected to respond to their country's call with unexampled alacrity. But the quota to be supplied from the City and County of New-York, and the adjoining County of Kings, is of itself a small army, and great exertions will have to be made to avoid a resort to drafting for the purpose, at least of filling up the ranks of the second 300,000 demanded by the President. The first requisition will almost certainly be satisfied before the 22d inst. by volunteering alone, and between then and the 1st of September a considerable surplus will be found that can be credited to the account of requisition number 2; but, unless an extraordinary enthusiasm be, in the meanwhile, evoked, there must assuredly remain a deficit of several thousand to be supplied by conscription. Enlistments ran up as high yesterday, in New-York and Brooklyn, as seven to eight hundred; but they must for the next fortnight average a thousand, or drafting will be indispensable. A great deal is anticipated from the excitement which will follow the series of stirring war-meetings for which arrangements are in course of preparation, and one of which comes off to-day at Fort Greene, Long Island. The presence of the gallant CORCORAN, too, it is confidently calculated, will have an immense effect upon his brave fellow-countrymen, who will undoubtedly flock in thousands around him, should he, in his new quality of General, be authorized to unfurl the green banner of Another Irish Brigade.

THE QUESTION OF EXEMPTION—HOW IT AFFECTS MILITIAMEN, FIREMEN AND OTHERS.

Judge Advocate-General ANTHON in answer to inquiries made of him definitely states that citizens who have served their time in the militia are nevertheless subject to be drafted, their discharges including the specific condition of liability in case of insurrection or invasion; and insurrection this rebellion most unquestionably is. Militia men who served in the three months' campaign of May, June and July, 1861, will also be called upon. They were not discharged at all; simply mustered out of the United States service for the time being. The Judge Advocate also holds that firemen are by no means exempt. He was waited upon by a deputation from the Department yesterday afternoon. Chief Engineer DECKER, Mr. CHAMBERS, foreman of Hose Company No. 2; Mr. McCARTHY, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18, and Mr. EVERETT, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, constituted the deputation. They were informed by Judge Advocate ANTHON that the State authorities had no desire to infringe on the rights of the firemen. The services of the firemen, especially of the Department of the City of New-York, were recognized and appreciated, but it was known that, throughout the State, large numbers of persons had joined the Department for the purpose of evading the draft. Mr. DECKER replied that if the firemen were allowed to manage matters in their own way they would agree to furnish the quota of men apportioned to them without putting the authorities to the trouble of drafting them. They desired, if possible, to prevent the necessity of a draft. Mr. DECKER was requested by the Judge-Advocate to put his proposition in writing, when it should be referred to the proper quarter.

THE JUDGE ADVOCATE-GENERAL'S OFFICE.

Judge Advocate-General ANTHON was occupied a great part of yesterday in looking up a suitable office for his headquarters. He will probably be settled and fairly at work with his new duties, as superintendent of enrollments, some time to-day. He will to-day appoint enrolling officers for this city and Brooklyn. There are about three hundred of these officers required for New-York and a third of that number for Brooklyn. It is the Judge Advocate's intention to deal equitably with applicants of different shades of political tendency, and, wherever it can be so managed, the person appointed shall be a resident of the district in which he is engaged. The Directors of the Academy of Music in Brooklyn have offered the Judge Advocate the use of rooms in that building, free of charge, for offices, as headquarters. The office there will be in charge of Mr. JOHN H. CALDWELL, who has been detailed as special aid.

UNITED STATES MUSTERING OFFICE.

Nearly four hundred men were inspected and passed muster at the United States Mustering office in White-street. The mustering and medical officers, though reinforced several times with additional aid, could scarcely perform all the work required of them—and indeed, as it was, quite a number of intended volunteers had to be supplied with quarters and rations for the night, their inspection being postponed till this morning. All these recruits are for regiments now in the field. A larger number still, who do not pass through the White-street office, were yesterday sent out to the various camps, to be mustered in by regimental Adjutants.

THE GREAT WAR MEETING AT FORT GREEN.

The meeting at Fort Green to-day, it is expected, any meeting ever held in this City. Merchants will close their places of business, and it is expected the people will turn out *en masse*. There will be six stands for speakers, and among those who will address the people, are Gen. Sickles, Hon. James Humphrey, Hon. Moses F. Odell, Hon. Wm. Wall, Ex-Mayor Powell, Brigadier-Gen. Crooke, Judge Morris, Brigadier-Gen. Spinola, Judge Garrison, Hon. H. C. Murphy, Abner McCue, and others.

A VICTORY IN ARKANSAS.

The Rebels Under Gen. Hindman Defeated—Seven Hundred Prisoners Taken.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Aug. 15.

Reports from White River say that Gen. HOVEY'S Division had a fight on Monday near Clarendon, Ark.

The National force consisted of six regiments of infantry, and the rebel force of eight regiments of cavalry and a part of Gen. HINDMAN'S brigade.

The battle raged fiercely for some time, with destructive effect on both sides, but resulted in the defeat of the rebels and the capture of seven hundred prisoners.

No further particulars received.

COL. CORCORAN IN WASHINGTON.

Great Demonstration in Honor of the Returned Hostages.

The Greatest Turn-Out of People Ever Seen in Washington.

Speeches of Hon. Alfred Ely, Col. Corcoran, Col. Wilcox and Others.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 18.

The Corcoran demonstration to-night was an immense affair. It was speedily discovered that the plans talked of yesterday for giving CORCORAN a dinner would utterly fail to satisfy the public as to the ovation they were determined the National Capital should give one of the proudest of the National heroes. Accordingly, the plan of a dinner at Willard's was abandoned, and Col. CORCORAN quietly dined with the President, while it was announced that ELY, CORCORAN, WILCOX and others would speak from the balcony of Willard's at night.

By 6½ o'clock the crowd began to gather. The halls and passages of the hotel were speedily blocked up, and guards had to be placed at every staircase to prevent the eager admirers of the late prisoner, from taking possession of him and the parlors too. Long before Col. CORCORAN made his appearance, the whole avenue, from the corner of the Treasury Building down to the further side of Fourteenth-street, was filled with one compactly packed mass of humanity. The street cars were compelled to stop running, and a passage on foot everywhere through that part of the avenue was almost an impossibility, while every window and the balcony of the hotel, and the adjacent buildings, were filled with fair faces and waving handkerchiefs. The stand for the speakers was handsomely lit up by a semi-circle of gas jets, arranged in letters forming the word "Union." The crowd was larger than at the late war meeting, and the largest, it is said, assembled for many years in this city.

It had been decided early in the forenoon that CORCORAN'S old Sixty-ninth should not only be ordered up from Alexandria to be present at the meeting, but should accompany him to New-York to take part in the grand demonstration expected there. Their appearance among the crowd, armed and equipped, with the old green flag waving over them under which they fought at Bull Run, drew out uproarious and long-continued applause.

The crowd was kept waiting nearly an hour, all the time growing larger and denser, before Colonels CORCORAN and WILCOX, accompanied by Congressman ELY, came upon the platform. CORCORAN'S appearance was the signal for an outburst of irrepressible and vociferous enthusiasm. Some time elapsed before sufficient silence could be restored for Mr. ELY to commence speaking, and at every allusion to CORCORAN or the Sixty-ninth, the tumultuous cheering was again and again renewed, only to be outdone at last by the scene, which beggars all description, when CORCORAN came forward under the gas-jet "Union," to address the audience.

The close of Col. CORCORAN'S speech, in which he alluded to his well-known enmity, and that of his fellow Irishmen, for Great Britain, and more than hinted that when this war is over, or even before that time, they would be only too glad of such an opportunity as the present prospects of foreign intervention might afford, was received with an applause that made it doubly significant, and told plainly enough which way the current of popular feeling was setting. After he had concluded and retired to the hotel parlor, he was beseiged by delegations of Department clerks, &c., who had speeches to make to him, and an infinitude of hand-shakings to perform.

Col. WILCOX greatly delighted the audience by his declaration that thus far this had been a brainless war, and his continuing to denounce the control contractors had exercised over the war, the divisions of councils, the coast expeditions that had cost enormously and amounted to nothing, and the lack of concert in the operation of our armies, was in a bolder and more masculine spirit of criticism than has been common at the Capital.

THE SPEECHES.

At 9 o'clock, Hon. ALFRED ELY addressed his fellow-citizens: He said a thrill of joy went through the country a day or two since, when it was known that Col. CORCORAN and his gallant companions in suffering, had at last been released from their rebel dungeon, and once more stood beneath the Stars and Stripes; true heroes, whose high courage has endured the strongest test to which it could be put; brave soldiers, whose patriotism has not faltered under the most disheartening trials and the most grievous disappointments; patient, manly sufferers for the old flag now doubly endeared to them and to us. For such men the Union has no honors too great, no welcome too cordial. Where all have done so well, any comparison may seem invidious, but it is due to Col. CORCORAN and his fighting countrymen, to say that they have been among the foremost in the great struggle in which we are engaged. Manassas, Lexington and the Peninsula testify to their deeds of daring. After further remarks, he concluded by saying: "And for those who were the companions of the Colonel in his tedious confinement, who now happily partake of his liberty—for Cols. WILCOX and BOWMAN, and Major VODGES—let our cheers be given with a will. Their services to their country have also been great; their claims upon our gratitude are of the strongest character So long as liberty, union, constitutional government and republican institutions are known and defended, will the deeds, the sacrifices and the sufferings of these worthy patriots and soldiers be kept in grateful remembrance, and their names honored and treasured as houshold words. In the name of the gallant CORCORAN and his gallant regiment I thrice welcome you back to the Capital of yonr country, I present to you Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN.

The Colonel, advancing to the front, was the recipient of repeated and deafening cheers. Addressing himself to every officer and every member of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, New-York Militia, and his fellow-citizens, he returned his most grateful and heartfelt thanks for the cordial greeting which they had given him and his fellow-prisoners on their return. He returned his thanks the more sincerely as this demonstration marked their devotion to the glorious institutions under which we have the blessing to live. It would be impossible for him to say a single word that would add enthusiasm amongst the people at the present moment, for he had seen the evidence yesterday and to-day, in the people rushing from the States again to advance—to drive back far into Dixie's land these traitors who would destroy our Government, and tread under foot the flag of our Union. He had never been among those who thought lightly of this matter from the beginning. The gentleman who had addressed the assemblage (ELY) knew when he was in prison with him, that he had hoped a million of men would spring to the defence of the country, because he believed it was the shortest and best means of crushing the rebellion at once. The country is at last alive to the struggle, and will give two millions of men and every dollar in their possession to put down this wicked rebellion, and preserve the glorious institutions as handed down by our forefathers. You here have not seen any of the horrors of war. You are not ruled by a military despotism, as those among whom we have traveled, seen and conversed with. They are suffering under the worst despotism on earth, and we owe it to them to go to their rescue. He had come from North Carolina. Although that State has 30,000 men in the field, one-half of them, if free to speak would speak in favor of returning to the Union; but their State pride and blind love for State institutions, will cause them to fight well in the ranks until we can give them assurance that we will send to them, as well as to the other States, a sufficient number of Union men around whom they can rally.

He had much to say to the Old Sixty-ninth. He was rejoiced to see them here again. He was rejoiced to hear they were again in the field. He was rejoiced again to see that old green flag, saved from the battle of Manassas, [cheers,] mingled again with the Stars and Stripes and the members of the regiment was willing, he knew, to lay down their lives to uphold the flag of the country. Your term of service has, (he said,) nearly expired. You will be returning to New-York, but not, I hope, to remain there. [VOICES—"No, never! We'll go with you again!"] Some must from necessity remain; but others, in performance of a solemn duty, throwing aside personal considerations, will again enter the service, and remain in the army until the last blow is struck. [Cries of "Good—We will."]

I ask no man to go where I am not willing to go. [Applause.] I never ask any man to move an inch nearer to the enemy than I move myself. I trust when I return to New-York, I will not remain there many days, but have the old Sixty-ninth again to join me, and take the field with more of my countrymen, in the endeavor to preserve the country for our people. [Applause, and voices, "We are with you."] Gentlemen, I do not wish to detain you long, but will say that this is a splendid school for military training. (Laughter.) Archbishop HUGHES told them so in Ireland. I think there will be no intervention. If there should be, we will try our hand at it too. (Applause, and cries of "good.") I will say from this spot, without fear of contradiction, we can prevent them from doing any trouble this side of the Atlantic.

A VOICE—(which was heartily responded too)—"And the other side, too."

Col. CORCORAN—The work of the hour is to be done We must go at it with a will, and when that is over we will make an opportunity for ourselves elsewhere.

This last remark was greeted with applause. Throughout his remarks, the dense auditory, by frequent interruptions, expressed their approbation of the sentiments he enunciated.

Col. WILCOX, of Michigan, was next introduced. He was warmly welcomed. He said he had done no more than his duty. Incidentally alluding to the bogus chivalry, he said in the last building in which they were confined, there were twenty-nine officers, as gallant as ever fought. They were confined in the worst and dirtiest room of the dirtiest building in the dirtiest city in the Union, without blanket, or cup, or plate, knife or fork, and refused an opportunity to purchase the commonest and meanest necessaries of life. [VOICES—"Retaliate." This is a specimen of the chivalry, which claims to be the flower of the world, and which would trample under foot our free and beloved Government. False-hearted traitors, they would not hesitate to commit lesser crimes! It was time we put forth the strength of the Nation to control, concentrate and grasp all the resources of the Government, in such manner as to crush out those men, and drive them into the Gulf of Mexico. [Applause.] The Government must employ all its refources in united defence, and strike at the main arteries of the monster weich has risen to swallow up our liberties. Without casting reflection upon any military man, it appeared to him that this had been a brainless war. ["That's so," and laughter.] The means of the country have been wasted in isolated places. Contractors have carried on this war. The blood of our men, the groans of our wounded, the tears of the orphans, and the wail of the widows, have been coined into money. Men without patriotism and wisdom have urged military plans, and which have not accomplished anything. Expeditions have been got up to wipe the outside of the platter on the coast, while there are places which could be struck to rapidly terminate the rebellion. This is common sense. [A VOICE—"That's so."] We have at the head of the army, who stands first in the nation of broad and comprehensive views, and who has distinguished himself as a soldier. Everything proceeding from him has a great design. Let little results, little politicians and contractors go. [Laughter and applause.] He believed the rebellion is greater now than it was six months ago, and he gave his views to show that so far from the resources of the enemy being less, they are greater than they were. Then everything was lying around loose. But the rebels have organized and systematized their plans. He would like to see every man, woman and child engaged in this war. We must rise and put down this rebellion, or it will put down us.

His remarks were applauded throughout. Lieut.-Col. BOWMAN, in the course of his remarks, expressed his gratitude to the Government for his release, and rejoiced that he was once more free. He expressed his utter detestation of the rotten, falsely-called hospitable chivalry. He was glad to get away from the rat and vermin infested prisons of the South, that he might draw his sword from its rusty scabbard, to wreak vengeance upon those whose conduct was in all respects marked by cruelty and oppression.

Major VODGES spoke of the great strength of the rebels, a subject upon which we have been deceived, and also expressed his determination to render his military duties with increased zeal.

WM. E. ROBINSON, Esq., of New-York, a personal friend of Col. CORCORAN and Mr. THOUBIA, a refugee from Alabama, also addressed the assemblage.

The City Council, to-night, passed a resolution, unanimously extending to the returned officers a cordial welcome. The members thereof were present at the meeting, and after the proceedings were concluded, Alderman NATHAN SARGEANT, in the absence of the Mayor, made to them this agreeable communication.

The friends of Col. CORCORAN have been suggesting to him the furnishing of notes of his prison experience for publication.

THE CORCORAN RECEPTION.

Meeting and Doings of the Committee—Dispatches, &c., &c.

An adjourned meeting of the officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment and of the Committee on the reception of Col. CORCORAN, was held yesterday afternoon at the Armory in Essex Market.

A large number were present and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Capt. CLARKE took the chair, and Lieut. DUFFY was appointed Secretary.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and approved.

Adjt. MCKEON, Lieut. BRESLIN, of the Sixty-ninth; Capt. READ, Capt. BRADY and Lieut. STETSON, of the Second Regiment; Lieut.-Col. MINTON, of the First New-York Cavalry; Sergeant-Major DEVOE, of the First Cavalry, and other military gentlemen, and large delegations from several civic societies were present, and invited to join in the proceedings.

A letter from CHARLES STETSON, Esq., of the Astor House, was received, tendering the free use of the Astor House to Col. CORCORAN and his Staff during his pleasure, and requesting that the Colonel would make the Astor his headquarters during his stay in the City.

On motion of Mr. BRESLIN, the thanks of the Committee were passed to Col. STETSON, and it is very probable that Col. CORCORAN will accept the liberal offer.

Lieut.-Col. MINTON, of the First New-York Cavalry, desired to tender the services of his command as an additional escort. The offer was accepted.

A letter was received from Mr. LINGARD, of the New-Bowery Theatre, requesting that Col. CORCORAN would honor his theatre during his stay in the city. Ordered on file.

It was then announced that the Joint Committee of the Aldermen and Councilmen had resolved to hold their meetings henceforth in the City Hall, Room No. 8, and that the following sub-committees had been appointed and the following address issued:

The Joint Committee of the Common Council on National Affairs, having in charge the reception of the patriot and hero, Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN, will extend to Col. CORCORAN a public reception on the day of his arrival in this City, probably Thursday of this week.

As a manifestation of the appreciation in which the people of this City hold the services of Col. CORCORAN in the cause of the Union and the Constitution; of their admiration for his conduct and valor on the field of battle, and of their sympathy for his hardships and trials, the Committee invite their fellow-citizens at large to unite in the reception of the gallant Colonel.

The military now in the City, and all public bodies and benevolent and patriotic societies and organizations, will please report to the Committee at No. 8 City Hall, on Tuesday, Aug. 19, 1862, at or before 11 o'clock, for the purpose of making arrangements for coöperating in the reception.

TERENCE FARLEY,
Chairman Committee on National Affairs.

Committees appointed by the Committee on National Affairs to act in the Reception of Col. Corcoran:

COMMITTEE ON RECEPTION—Councilman Orton, President Henry, President Pinckney, Alderman Farley, Alderman Chipp.

INVITATIONS AND ENTERTAINMENT OF THE GUEST AND ON PRINTING—Alderman Boole, Alderman Dayton, Councilman Brice, Councilman Hayes.

PROCESSION AND PROGRAMME—Alderman Farley, Councilman Repper, Alderman Allen, Councilman Gedney.

CONVEYANCES—Alderman Allen, Councilman Keech, Alderman Chipp, Councilman Gross.

The Committee will endeavor to publish a full programme of the arrangements for the reception in the papers of Wednesday.

TERENCE FARLEY, Chairman.
WM. H. GEDNEY, Secretary *pro tem.*

Alderman FARLEY here entered the room, and read the following dispatches, which were sent by the Committee from this City which went on to Washington Sunday night:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1862.

Alderman Terence Farley, No. 8 City Hall:

Your Committee have had an interview with the gallant Col. CORCORAN, and tendered him, in behalf of the Common Council, the hospitality of the City. Although he is very much opposed to public demonstrations, yet after long consultation with a number of high officials, as well as friends, he waives further objections, and will accept, believing it will be most conducive to our country's welfare. You will, therefore, make all the necessary preparations to receive him on Thursday morning, as I think he will arrive about 12 o'clock that day.

WM. WALSH, } Committee.
HENRY SMITH, }

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1862.

Alderman Terence Farley, No. 8 City Hall:

The Secretary of War has consented that the old Sixty-ninth, now at Alexandria, shall be up this evening at the serenade and welcome to the Colonel, and that they may leave with him as an escort to New-York. Their time would expire in a few days.

WM. WALSH, } Committee.
HENRY SMITH, }

The reading of these dispatches created a great sensation, but one which was vastly eclipsed when the following was read:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 18, 1862.

The Colonel has been appointed a Brigadier-General. His commission dates from the battle of Bull Run. Will telegraph further to-morrow.

WM. WALSH, } Committee.
H. SMITH, }

This was all that was necessary to cap the climax and cheer upon cheer was given in honor of the gallant Brigadier.

Alderman FARLEY stated that he had replied to the dispatches, inquiring therein whether the Colonel with his regiment will come on by way of Jersey City or Amboy.

The general desire is that he should do as was done in the case of Col. WOOD, viz.: come on in a special boat from Amboy.

After some private business relating to the ordering out of the members of the Sixty-ninth, now in the City, and consultation with the civic delegations, the Committee adjourned until to-day at 3 P. M.

In addition to this meeting, the soldiers of the New-York Militia Regiments who were incarcerated with Col. CORCORAN, and whose release was prior to his own, met this afternoon in Clarke's Saloon, Chatham-street, for the purpose of making arrangements to join the great public reception on his arrival in this City. The Seventy-first, Seventy-ninth, Eighth, Fourteenth, (Brooklyn,) First Fire Zouaves, and the Twenty-fifth Regiment, which was organized by Hon. JAMES E. KERRIGAN, M. C., were fully represented.

Mr. T. C. DEARY, of the Seventy-first Regiment, having been called upon to preside, explained the objects of the meeting.

A committee was then appointed to confer with the Committee of Officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, for the purpose of securing unity of action, and making the reception worthy of the distinguished officer it was designed to honor.

A deputation was also appointed to confer with the Common Council with the same object.

INFORMAL MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

A majority of the Committee on National Affairs being absent from the City, an informal meeting of both Boards of the Common Council was held at the City Hall yesterday, to take action with reference to the reception of Col. CORCORAN on his arrival in this City. About 20 members were present at the meeting, among whom were Aldermen Boole, Farley, Dayton, Chipp, Reed, Frear, Froment, Hall, Ottiwell and Allen, and Councilmen Orton, Pinckney, Lent, Trotter, Gross, Gedney, Ross, Brice, Snyder and Repper. Alderman FARLEY occupied the Chair, and presented a telegraphic dispatch received by him from a Committee of the Common Council now in Washington, which will be found above. There being some doubt among the members as to their authority to take any action, it being merely an informal meeting, Alderman DAYTON called the attention of the meeting to resolutions passed at a meeting of the Board in February last, when it was expected that Col. CORCORAN would arrive, and was of opinion that they had full authority to act under these resolutions. The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, It is said that arrangements have been made for the reception of Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN and others, (residents of the City of New-York,) held as prisoners of war by the rebel Government; and

Whereas, These noble and patriotic men have, not only on the field of battle, but during their long imprisonment, manifested a self-sacrificing patriotism and devotion to the Union seldom equaled, and never surpassed; and

Whereas, It is the duty of the Common Council, on the return of these brave soldiers, to make such arrangements as may be deemed necessary, that an opportunity may be offered to our fellow-citizens of all classes to receive them in a fitting and becoming manner; therefore

Resolved, If the Board of Councilmen concur, that the Committee on National Affairs be and are hereby appointed to make such arrangements as they may deem necessary, to receive Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN and his fellow-prisoners, on their return to their homes in the City.

Alderman FARLEY said that the difficulty was that there was not a majority of the Committee on National Affairs in the City.

Alderman CHIPP suggested the filling of vacancies from members present at this meeting.

After considerable desultory conversation it was finally agreed that the Committee on National Affairs should call to their assistance such other members of the two Boards as they saw fit, and arrange a programme for the reception. The Chairman was authorized to appoint committees on reception, invitations, conveyances, &c., which will be duly advertised.

The meeting then adjourned.

MOVEMENTS OF COL. CORCORAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 18.

A private dispatch from Col. CORCORAN states that he expects to be in Philadelphia on Wednesday afternoon, or evening. A proper reception will be given him by the city.

(Advertisement.)

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

(Advertisement.)

MONITORS.

Two companies of Monitors having been enrolled in the unprecedented time of seven days,

A THIRD COMPANY HAS BEEN ORGANIZED.

The members pledge themselves to avoid, so far as possible, the prominent sources of immorality and discord usually connected with camp life, and when they become soldiers, not to forget their obligations as gentlemen.

The Third Monitors will be commanded by CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Esq.,

Who, in addition to an unblemished moral character, possesses practical and theoretical knowledge necessary for an accomplished soldier.

As this will be the last Monitor company which can be attached to this regiment, young men are advised to lose no time in enrolling themselves.

Headquarters, No. 308 Broadway.

(Advertisement.)

ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.

Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of

COAL OIL FIXTURES

Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen L

FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

[Continued from First Page.]

troops were nearly all sick and demoralized, and Gen. BRECKINRIDGE undoubtedly arrived in time to co-junction with the ram *Arkansas*, to make a successful dash. It was a complete failure. The ram is blown up.

Their troops were retained.

Gen. WILLIAMS disposed his forces as follows, viz: the Fourth Wisconsin on the extreme left on the right bank of Bayou Grosse, with two pieces of MANNING'S Battery in the Arsenal grounds on the left bank of Bayou Cross, to sweep the grounds on the left of the Wisconsin Fourth. The Ninth Connecticut was posted on the right of the Fourth Wisconsin, with two pieces in rear of centre, and two pieces in rear of the right. All of these pieces were of MANNING'S Battery, and were posted on either side of the knoll in the Government Cemetery.

Next came the Fourteenth Maine, posted in rear of the Bayou Sara road, and to the left of Greenwell Springs road.

Next came the Twenty-first Indiana, posted in the woods in rear of Magnolia Cemetery, with four pieces of EVERETT'S Battery, (under command of Lieut. CARSON,) on their left on the Greenwell Springs road. The Indiana Battery of two pieces came up to the support of these pieces after the battle commenced. Next came the Sixth Michigan, posted across the country road on right of the Magnolia Cemetery and across the Clay Cut road, their left supporting two pieces of EVERETT'S Battery, posted on the road on the right of the Magnolia Cemetery.

The Seventh Vermont was posted in rear of the Twenty-first Indiana and Sixth Michigan, on the right of the Catholic Cemetery. The Thirtieth Massachusetts came next, forming the right, and posted about one half a mile in rear of the State House, supporting NIMS' Battery.

This disposition of the forces was made with the supposition that the enemy would attack our left flank, under the cover of the ram *Arkansas*. The right flank depended upon gunboat support. The only fault of disposition—perhaps rendered unavoidable by the formations of the ground—was, that the camps of the Fourteenth Maine and Twenty-first Indiana were pitched in front of their position, in line of battle, and consequently came into the possession of the enemy for a short time.

The enemy formed line of battle on the open grounds, bordering on the Greenwell Springs road, and attempted to draw our forces out. Failing in this, they advanced rapidly on the ground between the Clinton and Clay Cut roads. The whole brunt of the attack, consequently, fell upon the Fourteenth Maine, Twenty-first Indiana and Sixth Michigan. As soon as it became apparent that this was the real point of attack, Gen. WILLIAMS ordered up the Ninth Connecticut, Fourth Wisconsin, and one section of MANNING'S Battery, to support the left, and the Thirtieth Massachusetts and two sections of NIMS' Battery to support the right.

You will, therefore, see that the disposition (with the slight exception hinted at) and the manœuvering were faultless.

The conduct of our troops was excellent. The Twenty-first Indiana particularly distinguished itself. I saw a number of the dead of the enemy to-day in front of the ground they occupied; but not content with the check they gave the enemy, this regiment pursued him quite a distance, strewing the ground with his dead.

The brave Gen. WILLIAMS fell in front of the Sixth Michigan toward the end of the conflict, while giving his men a noble example of reckless and daring bravery. He was killed by a rifle ball in the chest.

The enemy's forces consisted of two Louisiana regiments, (the Fourth and Thirtieth,) two Mississippi, the Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Kentucky, two Tennessee, one Alabama regiment, and thirteen guns, and a large guerrilla force. Their attacking force numbered fully 6,000 men. Our actual force engaged was not over 2,000. Three companies of the Sixth Michigan covered themselves with glory in recovering from a large force two guns posted on the right of the Magnolia Cemetery, which temporarily were left by our forces. These same three companies captured the colors of the Fourth Louisiana, but only after they had shot down four successive color bearers.

The exact loss on our side is not yet reported. But certain it is, that it is much less than that of the enemy.

I am, Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
(Signed) G. WEITZEL,
Lieut. U. S. Eng. and Chief Engineer, Department of the Gulf.

Maj.-Gen. B. F. BUTLER, commanding Department of the Gulf, New-Orleans, La.

GEN. BUTLER'S CONGRATULATORY ORDER.

On Aug. 9 Gen. BUTLER issued the following congratulatory order:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER NO. 57.

Soldiers of the Army of the Gulf:

Your successes have heretofore been substantially bloodless.

Taking and holding the most important strategic and commercial positions, with the aid of the gallant navy, by the wisdom of your combinations and the moral power of your arms, it has been left for the last few days to baptize you in blood.

The Spanish conqueror of Mexico won imperishable renown by landing in that country and burning his transport ships, to cut off all hope of retreat. You, more wise and economical, but with equal providence against retreat, sent yours home.

Organized to operate on the sea coast, you advanced your outposts to Baton Rouge, the Capital of the State of Louisiana, more than 250 miles into the interior.

Attacked there by a division of our rebel enemies under command of a Major-General recreant to loyal Kentucky, whom some of us would have honored before his apostacy, of doubly superior numbers, you have repulsed in the open field his myrmidons, who took advantage of your sickness, from the malaria of the marshes of Vicksburgh, to make a cowardly attack.

The brigade at Baton Rouge has routed the enemy. He has lost three Brigadier-Generals, killed, wounded and prisoners, many Colonels and field officers. He has more than a thousand killed and wounded.

You have captured three pieces of artillery, six caissons, two stand of colors, and a large number of prisoners.

You have buried his dead on the field of battle, and are caring for his wounded. You have convinced him that you are never so sick as not to fight your enemy if he desires the contest.

You have shown him that if he cannot take an outpost after weeks of preparation, what would be his fate with the main body. If your General should say he was proud of you, it would only be to praise himself; but he will say he is proud to be one of you.

In this battle the Northeast and the Northwest mingled their blood on the field, as they had long ago joined their hearts, in support of the Union.

Michigan stood by Maine, Massachusetts supported Indiana, Wisconsin aided Vermont, while Connecticut, represented by the sons of the ever green shamrock, fought as our fathers did at Boyne waters.

While we all mourn the loss of many brave comrades, we who were absent envy them the privilege of dying upon the battle-field for our country, under the starry folds of her victorious flag.

The colors and guidons of the several corps engaged in the contest will have inscribed on them—BATON ROUGE.

To complete the victory, the iron-clad steamer *Arkansas*, the last naval hope of the rebellion, hardly awaited the gallant attack of the *Essex*, but followed the example of her sisters, the *Merrimac*, the *Manassas*, the *Mississippi* and the *Louisiana*, by her own destruction. By command of

Major-Gen. BUTLER,
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF GEN. WILLIAMS.

The following is a copy of Gen. BUTLER'S general order, announcing the death of Gen. WILLIAMS to the Department of the Gulf:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF,
NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 7, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 56.—The Commanding General announces to the army of the Gulf the sad event of the death of Brig.-Gen. THOMAS WILLIAMS, commanding Second Brigade in camp at Baton Rouge.

The victorious achievement—the repulse of the division of Maj.-Gen. BRECKINRIDGE by the troops led by Gen. WILLIAMS, and the destruction of the mail-clad *Arkansas* by Capt. PORTER, of the Navy—is made sorrowful by the fall of our brave, gallant and successful fellow-soldier.

Gen. WILLIAMS graduated at West Point in 1837; at once joined the Fourth Artillery, in Florida, where he served with distinction; was thrice breveted for gallant and meritorious services in Mexico, as a member of Gen. SCOTT'S Staff. His life was that of a soldier devoted to his country's service. His country mourns in sympathy with his wife and children, now that country's care and precious charge.

We, his companions in arms, who had learned to love him, weep the true friend, the gallant gentleman, the brave soldier, the accomplished officer, the pure patriot and victorious hero, and the devoted Christian. All and more went out when WILLIAMS died. By a singular felicity the manner of his death illustrated each of these generous qualities.

The chivalric American gentleman, he gave up the vantage of the cover of the houses of the city—forming his lines in the open field—lest the women and children of his enemies should be hurt in the fight!

A good General, he had made his dispositions, and prepared for battle at the break of day, when he met his foe!

A brave soldier, he received the death-shot leading his men!

A patriot hero, he was fighting the battle of his country, and died as went up the cheer of victory!

A Christian, he sleeps in the hope of the blessed Redeemer!

His virtues we cannot exceed—his example we may emulate—and mourning his death, we pray "may our last end be like his."

The customary tribute of mourning will be worn by the officers in the Department.

By command of Maj.-Gen. BUTLER,
Commanding.
R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. General.

POST ADJUTANT AT FORT HAMILTON.—Lieut. B. P. MERRICK, a gallant officer of the Regular Army, who participated in all the battles on the York Peninsula, has been detailed for duty, as Post Adjutant, at Fort Hamilton.

THE MILITARY ENLISTMENT.

THE COMING DRAFT IN NEW-YORK.

The New Enrollment of the Militia to Commence at Once.

Forty Regiments Organized Under the First Call.

Seventeen Regiments Under Marching Orders.

ALBANY, Monday, Aug. 18.

The enrollment for the draft will commence forthwith.

A letter has been addressed by the Adjutant-General to the Chairman of the Military Committee of each Senatorial District, requesting the Committee to recommend to the Governor the names of two persons in each town to act as Commissioners in making the enrollment.

There are forty regiments under the first call for 300,000 men organized in the State.

No new organization can now be started so as to receive bounty.

The regiments now full will leave the State according to the following order:

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW-YORK,
ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Aug. 11, 1862.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 423.—The following regiments, forming a portion of the quota of this State under the call of July 2, 1862, will move from their several encampments on the dates mentioned below, and proceed to the City of Washington, where their commanding officers will report for duty to the Secretary of War:

No	Colonel.	Location.	To leave Camp.	Route.
107th	Van Valkenburgh	Elmira	Aug. 13	Elmira.
108th	O. H. Palmer	Rochester	Aug. 18	Elmira.
53d	G. A. Buckingham	New-York	Aug. 18	N. York.
111th	J. Segoine	Auburn	Aug. 19	N. York.
113th	L. O. Morris	Albany	Aug. 19	N. York.
110th	D. C. Littlejohn	Oswego	Aug. 20	N. York.
109th	B. F. Tracy	Binghamt'n	Aug. 20	Elmira.
114th	E. B. Smith	Norwich	Aug. 21	Elmira.
129th	P. A. Porter	Lockport	Aug. 21	Elmira.
117th	W. R. Pease	Rome	Aug. 22	N. York.
115th	R. Sammons	Fonda	Aug. 22	N. York.
120th	G. H. Sharp	Kingston	Aug. 23	N. York.
126th	E. Sherrill	Geneva	Aug. 23	Elmira.
123d	A. McDougall	Salem	Aug. 23	N. York.
118th	S. T. Richards	Plattsburgh	Aug. 23	N. York.
106th	S. F. Judd	Ogdensb'gh	Aug. 27	N. York.
121st	R. Franchot	Mohawk	Aug. 25	N. York.
112th	A. F. Allen	Jamestown	Aug. 26	Elmira.
119th	E. Peissner	New-York	Aug. 29	N. York.
116th	E. P. Chapin	Buffalo	Aug. 27	Elmira.
130th	W. S. Fullerton	Portage	Aug. 28	Elmira.

Arms will be issued on requisition made by Colonels commanding on the Commissary-General of Ordnance, to be transmitted through this Department for approval; and clothing, camp equipage, &c., on requisition made by Regimental Quartermasters on the Quartermaster-General.

The Quartermaster-General will provide for transportation and subsistence on the route.

The utmost promptness is required of commanding officers in providing for the equipment of their regiments, and in transmitting the muster rolls to this office, so that the necessary orders for organizing companies and regiments may be issued.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief,
THOS. HILLHOUSE, Adjutant-General.

The execution of the foregoing Order of leaving depends, of course, upon contingencies. It may not, in every instance, be possible to secure transportation, and the Order may, for that reason, be varied somewhat.

MILITARY MATTERS IN THE CITY.

VOLUNTEERING AND THE DRAFT.

Voluntary enlistments are plentiful, and steadily increase in number from day to day. Last week more men in this City were added to both old and new regiments, than it would have been considered possible to raise in the time, even during the great uprising of a year ago. Yesterday recruits enough came in to form a regiment, and, for several days now immediately ensuing, may be expected to respond to their country's call with unexampled alacrity. But the quota to be supplied from the City and County of New-York, and the adjoining County of Kings, is of itself a small army, and great exertions will have to be made to avoid a resort to drafting for the purpose, at least of filling up the ranks of the second 300,000 demanded by the President. The first requisition will almost certainly be satisfied before the 22d inst. by volunteering alone, and between then and the 1st of September a considerable surplus will be found that can be credited to the account of requisition number 2; but, unless an extraordinary enthusiasm be, in the meanwhile, evoked, there must assuredly remain a deficit of several thousand to be supplied by conscription. Enlistments ran up as high yesterday, in New-York and Brooklyn, as seven to eight hundred; but they must for the next fortnight average a thousand, or drafting will be indispensable. A great deal is anticipated from the excitement which will follow the series of stirring war-meetings for which arrangements are in course of preparation, and one of which comes off to-day at Fort Greene, Long Island. The presence of the gallant CORCORAN, too, it is confidently calculated, will have an immense effect upon his brave fellow-countrymen, who will undoubtedly flock in thousands around him, should he, in his new quality of General, be authorized to unfurl the green banner of another Irish Brigade.

THE QUESTION OF EXEMPTION—HOW IT AFFECTS MILITIAMEN, FIREMEN AND OTHERS.

Judge Advocate-General ANTHON in answer to inquiries made of him definitely states that citizens who have served their time in the militia are nevertheless subject to be drafted, their discharges including the specific condition of liability in case of insurrection or invasion; and insurrection this rebellion most unquestionably is. Militia men who served in the three months' campaign of May, June and July, 1861, will also be called upon. They were not discharged at all; simply mustered out of the United States service for the time being. The Judge Advocate also holds that firemen are by no means exempt. He was waited upon by a deputation from the Department yesterday afternoon. Chief Engineer DECKER, Mr. CHAMBERS, foreman of Hose Company No. 2; Mr. McCARTHY, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 18, and Mr. EVERETT, foreman of Hook and Ladder Company No. 6, constituted the deputation. They were informed by Judge Advocate ANTHON that the State authorities had no desire to infringe on the rights of the firemen. The services of the firemen, especially of the Department of the City of New-York, were recognized and appreciated, but it was known that, throughout the State, large numbers of persons had joined the Department for the purpose of evading the draft. Mr. DECKER replied that if the firemen were allowed to manage matters in their own way they would agree to furnish the quota of men apportioned to them without putting the authorities to the trouble of drafting them. They desired, if possible, to prevent the necessity of a draft. Mr. DECKER was requested by the Judge-Advocate to put his sproposition in writing, when it should be referred to the proper quarter.

THE GREAT WAR MEETING AT FORT GREEN.

The meeting at Fort Green to-day, it is expected, will surpass in humbers any meeting ever held in Brooklyn. Merchants will close their places of business, and it is expected the people will turn out *en masse*. There will be six stands for speakers, and among those who will address the people, are Gen. Sickles, Hon. James Humphrey, Hon. Moses F. Odell, Hon. Wm. Wall, Ex-Mayor Powell, Brigadier-Gen. Crooke, Judge Morris, Brigadier-Gen. Spinola, Judge Garrison, Hon. H. C. Murphy, Alex. McCue, and others.

A VICTORY IN ARKANSAS.

The Rebels Under Gen. Hindman Defeated—Seven Hundred Prisoners Taken.

MEMPHIS, Friday, Aug. 15.

Reports from White River say that Gen. Hovey's Division had a fight on Monday near Clarendon, Ark.

The National force consisted of six regiments of infantry, and the rebel force of eight regiments of cavalry and a part of Gen. HINDMAN'S brigade.

The battle raged fiercely for some time, with destructive effect on both sides, but resulted in the defeat of the rebels and the capture of seven hundred prisoners.

No further particulars received.

COL. CORCORAN IN WASHINGTON.

Great Demonstration in Honor of the Returned Hostages.

The Greatest Turn-Out of People Ever Seen in Washington.

Speeches of Hon. Alfred Ely, Col. Corcoran, Col. Wilcox and Others.

WASHINGTON, Monday, Aug. 18.

The Corcoran demonstration to-night was an immense affair. It was speedily discovered that the plans talked of yesterday for giving CORCORAN a dinner would utterly fail to satisfy the public as to the ovation they were determined the National Capital should give one of the proudest of the National heroes. Accordingly, the plan of a dinner at Willard's was abandoned, and Col. CORCORAN quietly dined with the President, while it was announced that ELY, CORCORAN, WILCOX and others would speak from the balcony of Willard's at night.

By 6½ o'clock the crowd began to gather. The halls and passages of the hotel were speedily blocked up, and guards had to be placed at every staircase to prevent the eager admirers of the late prisoner, from taking possession of him and the parlors too. Long before Col. CORCORAN made his appearance, the whole avenue, from the corner of the Treasury Building down to the further side of Fourteenth-street, was filled with one compactly packed mass of humanity. The street cars were compelled to stop running, and a passage on foot everywhere through that part of the avenue was almost an impossibility, while every window and the balcony of the hotel, and the adjacent buildings, were filled with fair faces and waving handkerchiefs. The stand for the speakers was handsomely lit up by a semi-circle of gas jets, arranged in letters forming the word "Union." The crowd was larger than at the late war meeting, and the largest, it is said, assembled for many years in this city.

It had been decided early in the forenoon that CORCORAN'S old Sixty-ninth should not only be ordered up from Alexandria to be present at the meeting, but should accompany him to New-York to take part in the grand demonstration expected there. Their appearance among the crowd, armed and equipped, with the old green flag waving over them under which they fought at Bull Run, drew out uproarious and long-continued applause.

The crowd was kept waiting nearly an hour, all the time growing larger and denser, before Colonels CORCORAN and WILCOX, accompanied by Congressman ELY, came upon the platform. CORCORAN'S appearance was the signal for an outburst of irrepressible and vociferous enthusiasm. Some time elapsed before sufficient silence could be restored for Mr. ELY to commence speaking, and at every allusion to CORCORAN or the Sixty-ninth, the tumultuous cheering was again and again renewed, only to be outdone at last by the scene, which beggars all description, when CORCORAN came forward under the gas-jet "Union," to address the audience.

The close of Col. CORCORAN'S speech, in which he alluded to his well-known enmity, and that of his fellow Irishmen, for Great Britain, and more than hinted that when this war is over, or even before that time, they would be only too glad of such an opportunity as the present prospects of foreign intervention might afford, was received with an applause that made it doubly significant, and told plainly enough which way the current of popular feeling was setting. After he had concluded and retired to the hotel parlor, he was beseiged by delegations of Department clerks, &c., who had speeches to make to him, and an infinitude of hand-shakings to perform.

Col. WILCOX greatly delighted the audience by his declaration that thus far this had been a brainless war, and his continuing to denounce the control contractors had exercised over the war, the divisions of councils, the coast expeditions that had cost enormously and amounted to nothing, and the lack of concert in the operation of our armies, was in a bolder and more masculine spirit of criticism than has been common at the Capital.

INTRODUCTORY SPEECH OF HON. MR. ELY.

Mr. ELY, being small of stature, mounted himself upon a chair, and proceeded in the following remarks, slowly and forcibly delivered:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: A thrill of joy went through the country a day or two since when it was known that Col. CORCORAN and his gallant companions in suffering had at last been released from their rebel dungeon, and once more stood beneath the Stars and Stripes. Fellow-citizens, these brave officers now stand by my side. [Cheers and applause.] true heroes whose high courage has endured the strongest test to which it could be put—brave soldiers whose patriotism has not faltered under the most disheartening trials, and the most grievous disappointments—patient, manly sufferers for the old flag, now doubly endeared to them and to us; for such men the Union has no honors too great, no welcome too cordial. [Cheers.] It is perhaps the grandest feature of the continuous uprising of the people of the North, from the insult at Sumter to the present hour—an uprising at which the world gazes with profound wonderment—that it has called to arms and cordial coöperation in the work of sustaining the Union and the Constitution men of every clime and tongue. Where all have done so well, comparisons may be invidious; but it is due to Col. CORCORAN and to his fighting countrymen, to say that they have been among the foremost in the great struggle in which we are engaged. [Cries of "That's so," and continued cheering.) Manassas, Lexington and the Peninsula testify to their deeds of daring. As SHIEL reminded WELLINGTON, himself an Irishman, that from Assaye to Waterloo, the Irish soldiers were the insparable auxiliaries of the glory with which his unparalleled successes were crowned, so let it be remembered that in all our victories for the Union the dauntless bearing of the Irish volunteer has added lustre to the triumph of our arms. [Loud applause.] Fellow-citizens, I beg you to be quiet as possible, for I will not detain you long. It is meet that here, to-night, that everywhere throughout the loyal States, the recognized chieftain of our adopted citizens from the Emerald Isle, the brave, courteous and patient CORCORAN, the honored leader of the ever-memorable Sixty-ninth, who has, by his noble bearing, dignified alike the field and the dungeon, should receive a warm and fitting reception. [Cheers.] A witness for a time of his manly endurance, of a most irksome captivity, I can bear personal testimony to the heroic spirit with which he met the taunts and jeers of an insolent and barbarous enemy, an enemy whose cause originated in falsehood, is prosecuted in utter disregard of the usages of civilized warfare—[cheers]—and for those who, companions of the Colonel in his tedious confinement, now happily partake of his liberty—for Cols. WILCOX and BOWMAN and Major VODGES—let our cheers be given with a will. Their services to the country have also been great. Their claims upon our gratitude are of the strongest character. I need hardly say that I have unusual pleasure in introducing this assemblage this band of war-worn heroes, whose names belong to the immortal names that never die.

Then, turning to Gen. CORCORAN, Mr. ELY said:

In the name of a grateful country, and the glorious Sixty-ninth Regiment, which now stands before you under arms, I welcome, thrice welcome, you back to the capital of your country. [Cheers]. So long as Liberty, Union, Constitutional Government and Republican Institutions are known and defended will the deeds, the sacrifices and the sufferings of these worthy patriots and soldiers be kept in grateful remembrance, and their names be honored and treasured as household words. (Cheers.) Now, you Col. CORCORAN.

Mr. ELY was frequently interrupted by applause, and Col. CORCORAN, standing on his elbow, was closely scrutinized and admired.

GEN. CORCORAN'S REPLY.

Gen. CORCORAN spoke as follows:

MR. ELY, OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF NEW-YORK STATE MILITIA AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I return you my most grateful thanks for this cordial greeting, which you have given to me and my fellow-prisoners on my return among you. I return you thanks most sincerely, because I know that it is not so much intended for me or for them as it is a mark, if marks were necessary, of your signal devotion to the glorious institutions under which we have the blessing to live. [Cheers.] It would be impossible for me to say a single word that would add enthusiasm to or among the people at this present moment; for I see evidence—I saw it yesterday and to-day. I have seen the troops rushing from their States again to the rescue and defence, to drive back, never to advance again, far into Dixie's land, those traitors who have hauled down our flag in several States in this Union. (Loud applause.) I have never been among those who have talked lightly of this matter from the beginning. Mr. ELY knows that when I was in prison with him I remarked that I wished a million men would be placed in the field at once, believing that it was the easiest and cheapest means of crushing the rebellion at once. [Applause.] The country has now at last become alive to the importance of the struggle. They are willing to give a million of men—yes, two millions of men—and every man and every dollar in possession of every man, to put down this wicked rebellion, and preserve to our glorious institutions as they were handed down by our forefathers. (Vociferous cheering.) You here in this part of the country have not seen any of the horrors of war. You know nothing about it. You are not ruled by military despotism; but we who have travelled, and seen, and conversed with the people who are suffering at the hands of the worst despotism that is known upon the earth—we owe it to these people to go to their rescue. I have come from North Carolina, and I can say of her, she has her thirty thousand troops in the field. One-half of those men, if they were free to speak, would speak in favor of returning to the Union. [Loud applause.] But I will also say that their State pride, their blind love, perhaps, for State institutions, will cause them to fight well in the ranks until we can give them assurance that we can send into the interior of North Carolina, and into the interior of every State, a sufficient number of troops for the Union people to rally around. I have much to say to the old Sixty-ninth. [Cries of "Good, good," and cheers for the Sixty-ninth.] I am rejoiced to see them here again. I was rejoiced when the tidings reached me in prison that they were again in the field. I am rejoiced to-night to see that good old Green Flag that has been saved from the battle of Manassas, [tremehdous cheering,] mingled again with the Stars and Stripes; and its members willing, I know, to lay down their lives for the upholding of these same Stars and Stripes. [Loud applause.] Your term of service, I know, is nearly expired. You will be returning again to New-York, but not, I hope, to remain there. [Cries of "No, no, never," and cheers.] Some must from necessity remain; but to my countrymen in that regiment, to those who are of the same all over the world, and particularly those who are here listening to me to-night, I would say we owe a solemn duty which we must obey. Personal considerations must be thrown one side; we must render our services to the United States, and every man remain there until the last blow is struck. [Cries of "Good, good," and applause.] I ask no man to go where I am not willing to go—[shouts of "That's so," and applause]—and I never asked a man to move one inch nearer the enemy than I moved myself—[cries of "That's so"—"That's why you were taken prisoner"]—and trust that when I return to New-York I will not remain there many days until I am once again ready, with my own Sixty-ninth to rally around me, and again to take the field with more of my countrymen, to endeavor to preserve this country for our people. [Cries of "We are with you."] Gentlemen, I do not wish to detain you longer; but I will say this, that this is a splendid school for military training. The Archbishop told them so in Ireland. It was a very significant hint. [Laughter and applause.] I think there will be no intervention, and if there is we will try our hand too. [Cries of "That's so," "That we will," and vociferous cheering.] I will from this spot say, without fear of contradiction, that we can prevent them from givin any trouble on this side the Atlantic. [A VOICE.—"And we'll bother them mightily on the other side, too."] A work is here to be done. We must go at it with a soul, and when that is over, we will make an opportunity for ourselves, perhaps, elsewhere. [Applause.] Fellow-citizens, Col. WILCOX, Lieut.-Col. BOWMAN and Maj. VODGES are here, and will address you. I will, therefore, not detain you longer. [Immense cheering and loud cries for WILCOX.]

Col. WILCOX made a nervous, thrilling and effective appeal, abounding in sententious and original truths. He was probably the ablest orator of the party, and made himself popular directly. His thorough earnestness and conscientiousness were apparent. Col. WILCOX is of the middle stature, dark-complexioned, thick set, and he wears a dark beard. He bears some traces of confinement and ill treatment. Col. WILCOX, upon rising, was received with enthusiastic cheers. He said:

FELLOW-SOLDIERS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: I feel greatly embarrassed by such an exhibition of popular feeling. For my own part, I feel that I have done no more than my duty, in the simplest and plainest manner, and it is almost a rebuke to this age, to this Government, to this country, that when a man simply does his duty he should be so highly applauded. [Cheers.] I do not believe that there are ten men in this vast multitude, who, had they been placed in the same circumstances that we have been placed in, subjected to the jeers and taunts of an infuriated Sodthern bogus chivalry, but would have had every feeling of their manhood, every true instinct, rise up in revolt, whether they were half men or half Americans. [Cries of "Good, good."] There is no one in this vast crowd who is not willing to go through such trials if called upon, and there is no telling to what extent this war may reach. In the same building in which we were last confined for a day or two there were twenty-nine officers, as excellent and gallant men as ever fought under the free stars. But how were they confined? In the worst and dirtiest room of the worst and dirtiest building of the worst and dirtiest city in the United States, [laughter and prolonged applause,] without a blanket to lie upon, without a cup to drink from, a plate to eat from, without a knife or fork, without soap or any means of cleansin place or person, covered with vermin, and refused the opportunity of purchasing for themselves the commonest and meanest necessaries of life. [A voice—"Retaliate! retaliate!"] Now, gentlemen, since my departure from the country there has been a great change. I myself could hardly understand it, and when I began to talk to one of my friends he said, "Why, WILCOX, you are Rip Van Winkle come again; you are talking about things that have passed away." So it seemed at first. I am very glad that it is at last understood that it is time we put forth the strength of the nation in an effort that shall control, that shall concentre, grasp and hurl all the resources of the Government, in such a manner as to crush this rebellion out entirely, to annihilate those men, or to drive them into the Gulf of Mexico, unless they lay down their arms. The Government must employ all its resources in a concentrated unity of design. [Cries of "That is the talk,"] it must strike at the main arteries of this monster, that is ready to swallow up our liberties. Will you have my views? I am no politician, and speak nobody's views but my own. I do not wish to make a speech. I am unaccustomed to speech-making. For a year past I have been accustomed to be treated as a felon. [Cries—"Give us your view."] So much has been said about views, that I hesitate to do so. [Cries—"You need not be afraid."] Now, gentlemen, without casting any reflection upon any military man, or any politician, or statesmen, or officers, it appears to me this has been a brainless war. [Cries of "That's so," cheers and immense applause.] I say it with the utmost diffidence, utmost haste, throwing myself upon your mercy, merely for the purpose of doing good.

GENTLEMEN: The means of the country have been wasted on isolated expeditions, in the first place. [Cries of "Yes, and in the loss of our young men."] The blood of our men, the groans of the wounded, the tears of the heathen, the wails of the widow, have been coined into money. [Cries of "Well said," and applause.] For this reason, men without principle and without patriotism have urged upon a Government, tender as I have before described it, plans which seemed practicable, but which were unsound, unmilitary, and never could accomplish anything. Expedition have been sent far and wide, outside of the proper line of operations, here and there on the coast, while we have armies of men, millions of money, and a people whose hearts bounded to the very heavens, and would have responded to any call, and have submitted to any control or dictation that the wisdom of the Government might think essential to its welfare, for the purpose of striking at the main arteries of this rebellion, cutting them, and so making a rapid termination of this combination. [Cries of "That's so," and applause.] Now, gentlemen, this is common sense. [Cries of "That's so."] Now, gentlemen, look at the difference. We have now at the head of the army a man who stands first among men in the nation, who has distinguished himself as a statesman, and in his broad and comprehensive views more so perhaps, than any mere soldier—who has distinguished himself as a soldier in addition. Everything that proceeds in this form in this war will emanate from one brain, with a united design to accomplish great results, and to let little results and little politicians and little contractors go. [Cries of "Good, good," and loud applause.] But, gentlemen, you must not allow yourselves to be deceived into the idea that this is not a great rebellion. In my humble judgment it is greater than it was six months ago. So far from the resources of the enemy being exhausted, they are greater; and I will tell you why. The Southern people are, as we Yankees are apt to call them, the most shiftless men in the world. There is naturally an entire lack of system in all they do, and in consequence, for six months after the rebellion broke out everything was lying around loose. Though they lost the principal part of the beef which came from Texas, the great supply of grain, and though they have expended a greater

Corcoran.

This was all that was necessary to say the silence and cheer upon cheer was given in honor of the gallant Brigadier.

Alderman FARLEY stated that he had replied to the dispatches, inquiring therein whether the Colonel with his regiment will come on by way of Jersey City or Amboy.

The general desire is that he should do as was done in the case of Col. WOOD, viz.: come on in a special boat from Amboy.

After some private business relating to the collecting out of the members of the Sixty-ninth, now in the City, and consultation with the civic authorities, the Committee adjourned until to-day at 3 P. M.

In addition to this meeting, the soldiers of the New-York Militia Regiments who were incarcerated with Col. CORCORAN, and whose release was prior to his own, met this afternoon in Clarke's Saloon, Chambers street, for the purpose of making arrangements to join the great public reception on his arrival in this City. The Seventy-first, Seventy-ninth, Eighth, Fourteenth, (Brooklyn,) First Fire Zouaves, and the Twenty-Regiment, which was organized by Hon. JAMES KERRIGAN, M. C., were fully represented.

Mr. T. C. DEANY, of the Seventy-first Regiment, having been called upon to preside, explained the objects of the meeting.

A committee was then appointed to confer with the Committee of Officers of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, for the purpose of securing unity of action, and making the reception worthy of the distinguished officer it was designed to honor.

A deputation was also appointed to confer with the Common Council with the same object.

INFORMAL MEETING OF THE COMMON COUNCIL.

A majority of the Committee on National Affairs being absent from the City, an informal meeting of both Boards of the Common Council was held at the City Hall yesterday, to take action with reference to the reception of Col. CORCORAN on his arrival in this City. About 20 members were present at the meeting, among whom were Aldermen Boole, Farley, Dayton, Chipp, Reed, Frear, Froment, Hall, Ottiwell and Allen, and Councilmen Orton, Pinckney, Lent, Trotter, Gross, Gedney, Ross, Brice, Snyder and Regner. Alderman FARLEY occupied the Chair, and presented a telegraphic dispatch received by him from a Committee of the Common Council now in Washington, which will be found above. There being some doubt among the members as to their authority to take any action, it being merely an informal meeting, Alderman DAYTON called the attention of the meeting to resolutions passed at a meeting of the Board in February last, when it was expected that Col. CORCORAN would arrive, and was of opinion that they had full authority to act under these resolutions. The resolutions were as follows:

Whereas, It is said that arrangements have been made for the reception of Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN and others, (residents of the City of New-York,) held as prisoners of war by the rebel Government; and

Whereas, These noble and patriotic men have, not only on the field of battle, but during their imprisonment, manifested a self-sacrificing patriotism and devotion to the Union seldom equaled, and never surpassed; and

Whereas, It is the duty of the Common Council, on the return of these brave soldiers, to make such arrangements as may be deemed necessary, that an opportunity may be offered to our fellow-citizens of all classes to receive them in a fitting and becoming manner; therefore,

Resolved, If the Board of Councilmen concur, that the Committee on National Affairs be and are hereby appointed to make such arrangements as they may deem necessary, to receive Col. MICHAEL CORCORAN and his fellow-prisoners, on their return to their homes in the City.

Alderman FARLEY said that the difficulty was that there was not a majority of the Committee on National Affairs in the City.

Alderman-CHIPP suggested the filling of vacancies from members present at this meeting.

After considerable desultory conversation it was finally agreed that the Committee on National Affairs should call to their assistance such other members of the two Boards as they saw fit, and arrange a programme for the reception. The Chairman was authorized to appoint committees on reception, invitations, conveyances, &c., which will be duly advertised.

The meeting then adjourned.

MOVEMENTS OF COL. CORCORAN.

PHILADELPHIA, Monday, Aug. 18.

A private dispatch from Col. CORCORAN states that he expects to be in Philadelphia on Wednesday afternoon, or evening. A proper reception will be given him by the city.

[Advertisement.]
MONITORS.

Two companies of MONITORS having been enrolled in the unprecedented time of seven days,

A THIRD COMPANY HAS BEEN ORGANIZED.

The members pledge themselves to avoid, so far as possible, the prominent sources of immorality and discord usually connected with camp life, and when they become soldiers, not to forget their obligations as gentlemen.

The Third Monitors will be commanded by
CORNELIUS A. COOPER, Esq.,
Who, in addition to an unblemished moral character, possesses practical and theoretical knowledge necessary for an accomplished soldier.

As this will be the last Monitor company which can be attached to this regiment, young men are advised to lose no time in enrolling themselves.

Headquarters, No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]
ARCHER & PANCOAST,
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Mercer-street, New-York,
MANUFACTURERS OF GAS FIXTURES.

Are also extensively engaged in the manufacture and sale of
COAL OIL FIXTURES
Of every description, comprising Chandeliers, Pendants, Dining and Reading-room Lamps, Kitchen Lamps, &c., &c., all of which are offered at very low rates. Orders invited.

[Advertisement.]
HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-proof Safes, and HERRING'S new Patent Burglar-proof Safes, with HERRING & FLOYD'S Patent Crystalized Iron—the only material which cannot be drilled—at No. 251 Broadway, New-York.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship North Star, from New-Orleans—R. S. Lockwood, A. W. Gill, Capt. D. Pepper, U. S. N.; Lieut. Albert Kantz, Ordnance Officer and Aid to Com. Farragut; Lieut. A. S. Mackenzie, U. S. gunboat Kinsman; W. R. Greathouse, D. Bryant, S. Corse, lady, child and servant, M. F. Bonzo, H. W. Dimon, U. S. N., G. F. W. Rochat, R. S. Benedict, E. Abrahams, Charles Langenau, Miss Anna Guey, Mr. Frost, L. Seippel, A. Koenig, S. Schaffenaar, J. P. Van Bergen, H. C. Craig, W. W. Montgomery, A. G. Folger, lady, child and niece, Dr. A. C. Crane and son, A. G. Greenward, family and servant, David Taylor and lady, Robert Stark and 2 Miss Stark, Mrs. Dr. Saulpaugh and child, T. Holland, J. A. Burke, J. D. Lapeyre, A. Dutail, Mr. Milbenberger, lady, child and servant, Dr. Henry Sheppard, and 22 in the steerage.

AUG. 18—*In steamship Hansa, from Bremen, &c.*—B. Pavenstedt, F. Goldschmidt, Alben Wasi and family, Emilie Eichberg, Minna Poppe and child, S. Kress, Dr. Alert, H. Arens and family, Margaret Lunes, Louis Hess, S. Ottenheimer, Mr. Arnold and family, Bruno Boyer, Emil Delius, S. Emanuel, Richard Fischer and family, Feld mann and wife, Babbette Schneider, F. Hellmert, A. de Greiff, G. Beecker and family, Frans